THE
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Art. I. *Voyage de Découvertes aux Terres Australes, executé par Ordre de S. M. l' Empereur et Roi, &c.* Voyage of Discovery to the Southern Hemisphere, performed by order of H. M. the Emperor and King, in the Sloops Geographe and Naturaliste, and the Schooner Casuarina, in the Years 1800—1804; published in Conformity with an imperial Decree, under the Direction of M. de Champagny; compiled by M. F. Péron, Naturalist attached to the Expedition, Corresponding Member of the French Institute. 2 vols. 4to. with a Vol. of Plates and Charts. Paris, Imperial Printing Office, 1807. Vol. I. Price 6l. 6s. Dulau, London. 1809.

NEARLY all the voyages of discovery, undertaken within our own time by the French, have proved unfortunate; ot so much from any narrowness of views or inadequacy of rovision on the part of the projectors, as from the rashness, lf-sufficiency, or dissension, that has prevailed among the onductors. The voyage described in this valuable work, artook, though comparatively to a small extent, of the -fortune of Pérouse and d'Entrecasteaux. The chief of the xpedition, (Baudin, we believe) was of such a strange, self-illed, unaccommodating disposition, that almost all its de-gns, for the improvement of science, were thwarted, and casionally frustrated, by his perverseness. Hence has arisen e total silence, which is observed in the first volume (for ly one has reached England) respecting his name: he is no here designated in any other way, than as *le commandant*, d *notre chef*. Notwithstanding the dissensions, however, tween him, and his officers, as well as the natural-s and men of science who accompanied the expedition; d notwithstanding the ravages of disease which, chiefly in nsequence of his obstinate disregard of his instructions, af-ted the crews of both vessels originally employed,* it has nferred most important benefits on the sciences of geography, tural history, and philosophy. No other expedition, since

* The Casuarina was purchased at Port Jackson.

that of Vancouver, has pursued a track so interesting to our countrymen and geographers at large; its results are at least as splendid as those of that patient and laborious navigator; and M. Péron's history of its adventures and toils, which we have now the satisfaction to announce, is singularly concise, perspicuous, and instructive.

In October, 1800, the Geographe and Naturaliste sailed from Havre, being provided with passports from the English government; and arrived in March following at the Isle of France. The compiler, with much propriety, passes very cursorily over the daily occurrences of this part of the voyage; but enriches it with the results of his meteorological observations, and the experiments and remarks he made on the temperature, the saltness, and the phosphorescence of the sea; together with the natural history of many individuals of those neglected tribes of mollusca and marine zoophytes that people its vast extent. A chapter devoted to a description of the Isle of France concludes the first book.

The land of the *Leeuwin* was the first part of New Holland at which our voyagers touched. Coasting along the western side of that continent, they successively surveyed *Edel land*, *Eendracht's land*, *Shark's bay* (erroneously translated here *Baie des chiens marins*) and *de Witt's land*, whence they proceeded to Timor for the strange purpose of building a longboat in lieu of one the Geographe had lost. The two vessels were separated during great part of this survey; but rejoined each other at Timor. From Timor, we are in the third book conducted direct to the southern extremity of Van Diemen's land, where the expedition was occupied in verifying, correcting, and augmenting the preceding discoveries of Tasman, Furneaux, Cook, Marion, and d' Entrecasteaux. On the coast of Van Diemen's land the vessels were again separated; and the Geographe, proceeding through Bass's streights, discovered that part of New Holland which lies between port Wilson, the farthest western station of the English from Port Jackson, and the islands of St. Peter and St. Francis which are at the eastern extremity of Nuyts's land. To this extensive space they have given the name of *Terre Napoleon*. Instead of the nearly strait imaginary line which the maps of New Holland present from Nuyts's land to Western Port, the form of the continent assumes a complicated irregular, and broken appearance. 'It is by grand features,' says M. Péron, 'that the new objects which here present themselves must be described.' Beyond a bay of about 30 miles across, and which received the name of *Mollien bay*, is the peninsula of *Fleurieu*, from 15 to 16 leagues long

consisting of very high land. To the westward of this peninsula, a gulph, which was named *Golfe Josephine*, penetrates 100 miles into the interior of the country. At the mouths of this gulph, lies the island *Decrès*, 210 miles in circumference; the western side of the gulph is bounded by the peninsula of *Cambacérés*, 120 miles in length; eight islands called the isles of *Vauban* succeed; and beyond them New Holland opens itself anew to form a second gulph 200 miles in depth, and which washes upwards of 600 miles of coast; this received the name of *golfe Bonaparte*. It terminates, gradually contracting its extent, in shallows and sandbanks. On the western side of the gulph lies port *Champagny*, one of the finest and safest of New Holland.

'The ground is every where good, and there is from 10 to 12 fathoms water almost close to the shore. Across its entrance lies *Ile Lagrange*, from 4 to 5 leagues in circumference, and which, placed exactly in the middle, leaves a passage of two or three miles broad on each side, the navigation of which is as safe as it is easy. As if nature meant likewise to make an exception in favour of port Champagny, as to the character of monotonous sterility which she has imprinted upon all the neighbouring regions, its shores consist of high land, and are covered with thick forests. It is true, indeed, that we did not discover any fresh water: but the strength and verdure of the vegetation, and the elevation of the land, appeared to be certain indications of the existence either of rivulets or of springs. It is at this most favoured part of *Napoleon's land*, that there doubtless exist the most numerous tribes of native inhabitants, for the whole coast seems to be covered with their fires. So many singular advantages uniting in port Champagny insure to it a high degree of importance; and may safely be asserted, that it is the best adapted for the establishment of an European colony, of any spot of these regions.'

Two groupes of islands within the gulph, were named the archipelagos of *Leoben*, and of *Berthier*. From cape *Jerome*, a great promontory not far from *golfe Bonaparte*, the coast recedes back for about 60 miles, and there forms another cape near which is a groupe of islands called *île Jerome*. The coast appears studded with islands, and indented with bays, all the way to the islands of St. Peter and Francis; and, adding these to all that appear along the shore *Napoleon*, beginning at point Wilson, they form an aggregate of upwards of one hundred and sixty islands.

'But to these numerous islands, still more than to the continent itself, does the desolate picture apply, which I have been so often obliged to trace in the course of this narrative. They are all low, of a grey, yellow, or dusky hue; almost all of them shew the most doleful aridity; very few offer a single tree, or even a shrub: melancholy lichens alone seem to cover their surface. Upon the largest of them, *isle Decrès*, which was certainly the least barren, and which

possesses extensive forests in its interior, we could hardly, by digging in the sand, and carefully collecting the water which dripped from the rocks, procure a few casks full, and all the others seemed absolutely devoid of fresh water. Will it then appear astonishing that the human race does not exist on the islands, and that we did not discover any trace of their residence on any of these archipelagos, though so numerous and so nearly adjacent to the continent.'

Indeed, the whole western side bears the most dreary, sterile, and savage appearance; and well deserves the appellation of *côte de fer*, given to it by M. Boullanger.

One of the objects most strongly recommended to the navigators in their instructions, was, to penetrate behind the islands of St. Peter and St. Francis, and to reconnoitre the adjacent part of the continent. It was about that part, that a strait was supposed to exist, dividing New Holland into two large islands, and communicating with the bottom of the gulph of Carpentaria. And it was also in that quarter that the most celebrated geologists, not conceiving so large a continent could be destitute of considerable rivers, had supposed they would be found. The experience, however, of the French navigators, has completely exploded both these notions; neither strait nor river having been discovered to exist along the whole southwest coast. But New Holland is in fact *le Continent sans pareil*, and with its various extraordinary phænomena, its strange zoology, its black swans, its duck-billed quadrupeds, confounds the most scientific arrangements and most ingenious speculations.

The grand assemblage of bays, islands, peninsulas, archipelagos and harbours, of which we have given the above sketch, has probably also been surveyed and named by Lieut. Flinders, whose vessel, the Investigator, was met with by the French on that coast; and whose subsequent detention in the Isle of France, an act of savage hostility unworthy of civilized nations, we would willingly consider as only chargeable on the colonial government, and unauthorized by the parent state.

On the 20th of June, 1802, after having visited Van Diemen's land a second time, the Geographe entered Port Jackson; where the Naturaliste, after having been occupied in Banks's and Bass's streights and the adjacent islands, joined it on the 28th of the same month: the narrative in the first volume terminates with an account of their stay in the British colony. To complete this summary of the Voyage, we add the table of contents of the second volume, which we understand is nearly or quite ready for publication in France.

'Chap. 22. King's island, Hunter's isles. North western part of Van Diemen's land. 23. Natural history of the sea-elephant. Fisheries of the English in the southern hemisphere. 24. Return to *Terre Napoleon. Isle Decrès.* 25. Gulphs of *Terre Napoleon. Port Champagny.* 26. Continuation of Survey of *Terre Napoleon.* Stay at the *Josephine* islands. 27. Transactions at Nuyts's land. Stay in King George's harbour. 28. Zoological observations relative to the history of the globe, and of the human race. 29. Leeuwin's land. Edel's land. 30. Second stay at Eendracht's land. Dangerous interview with the natives. 31. Return to de Witt's land. Archipelago of Bonaparte. Anchorage at the islands of the Institute. Meeting with a Malay fleet. Fishery of tripans or holothuria. 32. Second stay at Timor. Excursions to Meniki, Babao, Olinama, &c. Crocodile-hunting. 33. Memoir on the dysentery in hot climates, and on the use of betel. 34. Transactions at Arnheim's land. Voyage from New Holland to the isle of France. 35. Stay at the Isle of France. Stay at the Cape of Good Hope. Return to Europe.'

A vast mass of curious information is afforded in the present volume, of which we must be content to furnish only a few specimens, as any thing like an abstract of what is so important and well condensed would occupy too much room. The narrative, indeed, is compiled with great care and ability, and generally with becoming modesty and moderation. Occasionally, however, M. Péron appears to indulge that disposition to exaggerate and adorn, which is proverbially attributed to his countrymen, and travellers in general. We cannot help suspecting that his description of a family of savages of Van Diemen's land, is a little too elegantly drawn and too warmly coloured to be strictly correct. The passage we refer to gives an account of the first interview; the most interesting parts we shall extract.

'We had hardly set foot on shore, when we perceived two natives upon the summit of a peaked eminence. Upon our making signs of friendship, one of them precipitated himself as it were, rather than descended, from the rocks, and was in a moment in the midst of us. He was a young man of from 22 to 24 years of age, appearing generally of a strong constitution, and without any other defect in his conformation than that slenderness of arms and legs which is the characteristic of these people. His countenance was neither austere nor ferocious; his eyes were lively and full of expression, and his manner denoted both good nature and surprise.' 'What most appeared to attract his attention was our boat; and after having surveyed it a few moments he leaped into it. There, without appearing to trouble himself about the sailors who were on board, he seemed absorbed in its examination. The thickness of the ribs, the solidity of its construction, its rudder, oars, masts, and sails, all were observed with that silence and profound attention which are the most unequivocal signs of interest and reflective admiration. While thus occupied, one of the boatmen, intending to increase his astonishment, shewed him a glass bottle filled with

attack. The shining of the glass made the savage utter a cry of surprise; he took the bottle, and examined it for a few moments; but his curiosity soon recurring to the boat, he threw the bottle into the water, without seeming to have any other intention than to get rid of an object of indifference, and then immediately resumed his examination of the boat.' 'He made several attempts to push the boat off, but the hawser by which it was fastened, rendered all his efforts ineffectual. He was obliged to abandon it, and returned to us, after having exhibited the most striking instance we ever saw amongst savages of attention and reflection.

'The second native, who remained standing upon the hill till we went to him, was an elderly man of about fifty. His beard was partly grey, as well as his hair. His countenance like that of the young man was open and free; and through some unequivocal symptoms of anxiety and alarm, it was easy to discern candour and good nature. The old man, after having attentively examined us, and by opening our waistcoats and shirts satisfied himself as to the colour of the skin of our bodies, made a sign to two women, who stood apart, to advance; they hesitated a few moments, after which the eldest approached, and the youngest, more timid, and more alarmed than the other, followed her. The former appeared to be upwards of forty years of age, and had evidently been the mother of several children. She was entirely naked, and appeared, like the old man, to be good natured and benevolent. The younger woman, about twenty six years old, was of a pretty robust appearance; like the other she was completely naked, excepting a kangaroo skin in which she carried a little girl whom she suckled. Her bosom, although a little flaccid, appeared otherwise to be well shaped, and sufficiently provided with milk. This young woman, like the old man and woman, whom we took to be her father and mother, had an interesting countenance; her eyes were expressive, and had an intelligence in them which surprised us, and which we did not afterwards observe in any woman amongst them; she seemed to be very fond of her infant, and her attentions to it possessed that soft and affectionate character which, in all nations, seems the peculiar attribute of maternal tenderness.

'We did not delay to bestow many presents on this good and interesting family; but all that we could then offer, was received with an indifference which surprised us, and which we had afterwards occasion to observe in other individuals of the same race.'

M. Péron and his companions afterwards met with their huts, if skreens of bark, like those of the natives of New Holland, may be so called.

'Their number was then increased by a girl of about 16 or 17 years of age, by a little boy of four or five, and a little girl of three or four. The family thus consisted of nine individuals, of whom the two eldest appeared to us to be the parents; the young man and woman to be at once husband and wife and brother and sister, the young girl to be their sister, and the children their progeny. They had just returned from fishing, in which they had been very successful, having brought back a great quantity of shellfish of the large kind of *auris ma*

rina, which is peculiar to these coasts. A fire was immediately lit; and after having repeated several times to us *médi, médi* (sit down) which we did, the savages sat themselves down on their heels, and began their meal. It was neither difficult of preparation, nor long; the large shells were laid upon the fire, and the fish stewed in them as in a pan: it was then eaten without any other preparation or seasoning. Upon tasting the shellfish dressed in this way, we found them both very tender and very juicy.'

The navigators entertained their hosts with singing, which appeared to awaken the strongest emotions of satisfaction. The young man in particular seemed carried away with his feelings, tearing his hair, scratching his head with both hands, and prolonging and repeating his clamorous approbation at every pause. Our travellers were much diverted with the surprise and alarm of his wife at seeing a seaman pull off his gloves and put them in his pocket; she supposed them to be his hands. The young girl, whose name was *Ouré Ouré*, attracted particular attention by the liveliness, the affection, and the coquetry of her manners. Less robust than her brother and sister, she appeared to possess a more delicate and susceptible mind. She scarcely seemed to attach any ideas of indecency to her total want of apparel. To attract the attention of the strangers more forcibly, she rubbed her forehead and cheeks with charcoal, and seemed to take great pride in being so adorned. The children soon became familiar; and were lively, wanton, and unreserved. The observations M. Péron made on the character of the females of this family, confirmed by others in the course of their voyage, and corroborated by those of the most intelligent travellers, occasion the remark, that 'the character of women and children is much more independent than that of men, and less liable to disguise and variation by the influence either of climate, of the state of society, or of natural wants.' The fact, probably, is, that the occupations which form the character are more uniform among the women of different countries, than among the men; and that in youth the dispositions which may be called instinctive have not had time to be much modified by circumstances.

The utensils and moveables of the family were few in number and very simple. The most curious was an elegantly shaped bag or basket made of rushes, which *Ouré Ouré* possessed, and which, when M. Péron requested to have it, she put into his hands without any hesitation, accompanying the present with an obliging smile, and some affectionate words which he regretted his inability to comprehend. In return, he presented her with a handker-

chief, and a hatchet, the use of which was explained to her brother.

'Night approaching, we prepared to return to our boat. As soon as our new friends perceived our intention, they rose to accompany us; but after a few words from the old man, the old lady, the wife, and all her children, but the eldest, remained behind. The others came with us. M. Freycinet took *Ourê Ourê* by the arm; the path we proceeded by was covered with underwood; it seemed as if the poor savages, being quite naked, would suffer much from the laceration of their bodies by the bushes and thorns. We pitied the young *Ourê Ourê* in particular; but without appearing even to perceive the numerous scratches which covered her limbs she brushed through the thickest of the underwood, prattling incessantly to M. Freycinet, provoked that she could not understand or make herself understood, and accompanying her conversation with gestures and smiles which could not have been improved upon by the most refined and artificial coquetry.'

On reaching the boats, many additional gifts were bestowed upon the natives, but none produced such an effect as a long red feather which was presented to *Ourê Ourê*. She was so delighted with it, that she danced, she laughed, she screamed for joy; she called her father and her brothers, and seemed intoxicated with pleasure.

'The natives did not quit us an instant, and when the boats put off they appeared quite affected at parting, they made signs for us to return, and, as if to point out the spot, they lit up a large fire upon the top of the eminence I have mentioned: it seems even that they passed the night there, for we perceived the fire till daylight.'

The confidence which the natives shewed in this interview, their affectionate behaviour, their hospitality and caresses, the patriarchal and mild habits of domestic union they evinced, gave rise to the most pleasing reflections. Farther acqaintance, however, with the character of the Van Diemen's land savages, unhappily reversed the picture. M. Péron, notwithstanding the enthusiasm with which he speaks of this particular *rencontre*, is so far from being an adherent of that absurd theory, which considers what has been called a 'state of nature' as the perfect condition of man, that he very pointedly opposes it in several passages. It is not surprising that a difference of disposition among individuals, should obtain even in savage life; but in too many instances the natives betrayed a most perfidious and ferocious character; and M. Leschenault, after describing one instance of treacherous and unprovoked aggression, observes,

'I confess, I am surprised, after so many examples of treachery and cruelty related in voyages of discovery, to hear any person of sense repeat, that men in a state of nature are not ill-disposed, that they are

orthy to be trusted, that they are never guilty of violence but when imulated by revenge, &c. Unfortunately, a great many adventurers ve fallen victims to this idle sophistry. For my part, after all we ve seen, I think we cannot be too suspicious of men whose charac- has not been softened by civilization; and that no one should nd without caution on the coasts they inhabit.'

A remarkable difference of expression was observed in the untenances of the girls, and the matrons: the former ving something frank, mild, and affectionate, the latter ing for the most part coarse and vulgar, in some in- nces gloomy and fierce, and marked in general with that of inquietude and depression, which, as our author just- observes, 'is impressed by unhappiness and servitude on beings who bear the yoke.' 'Besides, almost all are vered with scars, sad fruits of the ill treatment they re- ive from their brutal husbands.' The reader will be gra- ed with the following specimen of this intelligent traveller's le.

'La physionomie, dans ces hommes sauvages, est très expressive; passions s'y peignent avec force, s'y succèdent avec rapidité; mobi- comme leurs affections, tous les traits de leur figure se changent et modifient suivant elles. Effrayante et farouche, dans la menace, est, dans le soupçon, inquiète et perfide; dans le rire, elle est ne gaieté folle et presque convulsive; dans les plus agés, elle est e, dure, et sombre; mais en général, dans tous les individus, et s quelque moment qu'on les observe, leur regard conserve toujours que chose de sinistre et de feroce, qui ne sauroit echapper à l' ob- ateur attentif, et qui ne correspond que trop au fond de leur carac- '. p. 280.

The complexion of these people is black; their hair black, curly; they smear themselves with the fat of the *lu- marinus*, and decorate different parts of their body with ocre and charcoal.

Two singular constructions, if they may be so called, ch M. Péron discovered, contribute to prove that the ves of New Holland and Van Diemen's land are not so lly destitute, as they have been supposed to be, of ab- ct ideas, of religious sentiments, or of commemorative stry. In traversing a valley, at Leeuwin's land, his at- ion was attracted by

an assemblage of large trees, which, by their colour and appearance, gly contrasted with those with which they were surrounded. All em were white from the bottom of the trunk to the extremities of anches. Surprised at this appearance, I proceeded immediately to pot. Twelve trees of a large size, intermixed irregularly with se- smaller ones, formed a semi-circle, the two extremities of which hed to the banks of the river. All these trees belonged to a species of *Malaleuca*, principally remarkable for the thickness of

the inner bark ; this bark is of a very fine texture, and very soft, and adheres so slightly to the wood, that it is a very easy matter to strip it off by long bands from the foot of the tree to the end of the branches. The trees I am describing had, in this manner, been deprived of their bark, and as the layers of this bark are of a shining white, it was from the outer part having been stripped off, that they derive their white colour. In the area of the semi-circle formed by these white trees, were described three other semi-circles within each other, the concave part of which in like manner fronted the river. The first was a kind of bank of turf, about two feet in breadth, elevated about six or eight inches above the surface of the ground, and covered with a fine, slight, and very short grass, which grows abundantly all round. This grassy bank was festooned (festonné) along that side of it which looked towards the river ; and each of the intervals between two festoons had evidently served as a seat for one person ; twenty seven seats appeared in this manner to have been appropriated to twenty seven individuals. Before this bank was a semicircular space, about two feet and a half in breadth ; it was covered by a kind of black sand which is found in great plenty on the sea shore, and which forms part of the soil of the interior country ; it appeared to have been trodden by the feet of the persons who sat upon the bank of turf. A border of rushes divided this second semicircular space from the third ; these rushes, placed very close to each other, and in a very regular line, had been cut about six inches from the ground. The third and last semicircular space was larger than the others, and covered by another kind of sand such as I have before described as found at different parts of the coast, and which is distinguished at a distance by its dazzling whiteness. Upon this ground of very fine and smooth sand, were planted a great number of rushes, placed at equal distances from each other, and distributed so as to form a series of figures, or rather of regular characters: all these rushes had been burnt down to the ground, so as to present as many black round spots as there were individual rushes, and which were strongly relieved by the ground of white sand in which they were planted ; whence the characters traced by the various combinations of those black spots were most distinctly apparent. These characters, although in reality uncouth and coarse, never had an appearance of originality and of reflective invention that forcibly struck me: they represented in particular a great number of triangles, lozenges, and irregular polygons, some parallelograms, a few regular squares, but not one circle. The rest of the inclosure, down to the river side, was covered by a fine, light, and fresh grass. On the upon the bank of the river, stood a large tree, the venerable patriarch of this mysterious grove ; its whitened trunk, inclined over the river, projected majestically over its waves, and its branches, still more horizontally extended, formed a kind of terrace of verdure. This remarkable tree appeared to have been more carefully and more elegantly adorned than the others ; for not only had it been whitened like the rest by the process already mentioned, but its trunk and principal branches had been decorated with green garlands.'

We cannot follow M. Péron in his reflections on

trange discovery, nor in his comparative observations rela-ive to the Runic and Mexican inscriptions, &c. Neither ave we room to detail the particulars of the other con-truction we have alluded to, which was a tomb, of elegant nd fanciful structure, erected of the fragile materials of oles and bark, over a species of grassy altar which cove-d the ashes of a human body, part of whose bones yet nconsumed were found underneath. This was met with on aria island, lying on the east side of Van Diemen's land. similar one was examined in Oyster-bay, a particularity at-nding which is deserving of especial attention. The inte-or surface of some of the largest and handsomest strips of ark was rudely inscribed with characters, analogous to the rms which the natives describe in tatooing the fore part their arms.

We were much pleased with that part of the narrative hich relates the visit at Port Jackson, though it affords arcely any thing new. The hospitality which these dis-essed voyagers received from our countrymen while the two tions were supposed to be at open war, the cordiality d gratitude evinced by the author, the admiration he ex-esses at the natural charms and singular fertility of the spot lected for this curious experiment in moral philosophy and gislation, and the glowing terms in which he reports its suc-ss, are adapted to excite the most agreeable feelings in every eral and generous mind. He gives a spirited description of settlement, to all parts of which he and his companions were owed access, and suffered to carry arms. He appears ver to have lost sight of the object of his mission, but secuted his inquiries into the natural productions and litical state of the colony with the greatest diligence. He aks with extreme delight of an excursion for botanical stigation, in company of two English gentlemen, Col. erson and Mr. Cayley; 'with what ardour', says he, 'did strive for the noble pleasure of making discoveries! with t affectionate generosity did my worthy fellow labourers ch me with all those specimens which I had not been fortunate as to find myself!'

nother excursion into the interior of the settlement, gives asion to the following note.

Mr. Samuel Marsden, pastor of the town of Paramatta, owns six red and fifty one acres, of which one hundred and three are de-d to different kinds of cultivation; while he grazes on his farm, es his flocks of sheep (amounting to about eight hundred), ten s or mares, twenty-six horned cattle, thirty pigs, and ten goats. farm is at some distance, in the interior of the country, on the f the river Paramatta; from the brow of the hill on which it is

situated, we behold a part of the stream: its buildings are spacious a well constructed; the garden is already enriched with the greater nu ber of the fruit-trees of Europe. And yet, no longer ago than 17 the whole of this spot was covered with immense and useless forests Eucalyptus.* With what interest have I trodden over these new me dows, through the midst of which this respectable pastor conducted himself with the most affectionate kindness! Who could have believ it! This residence is seven or eight miles from Paramatta, isolated, in manner, in the midst of woods; and it was over a very excellent roa in a very elegant chaise, that Mr. Marsden drove me to it. What pain what exertions must have been taken, to open such communication and these communications, these pastures, these fields, these harves these orchards, these flocks, are the work of eight years!'

This compliment is due to one of the most excellent a extraordinary characters of the day:—a character, that seem expressly formed by Providence to produce an entire a most beneficial change throughout not only the limited tra of New South Wales, but the vast extent of Australasia; christianize and civilize the barbarians that constitute its o ginal inhabitants, and to re-christianize and re-civilize t hordes of wretched culprits that are vomited by our priso ships upon its shores. Our readers, we trust, will be pleas to become a little more acquainted with a man, who promi to flourish so fairly in future history; and if the feelin of friendship should give somewhat too high a colouring the sketch, they will at least admit, when they have perus it, that there is some apology for the excess: as for the su ject of it, he is now at too great a distance to be affected any eulogy we can offer, or we should be compelled to silen

It is about fifteen years ago, that the Rev. Samuel Marsd then an under graduate at St. John's college, Cambrid was applied to indirectly by government, to undertake office of chaplain to his majesty's territory in New So Wales. The application was admirably directed: young he was, there was well known to be in him, by those made the application, a firmness of principle, an intrepi of spirit, a cheerfulness of heart, a suavity of manner, conjunction with a judgement peculiarly strong, and a m richly stored with knowledge, and above all with religi knowledge, that promised the happiest effects from his ceptance of the offer. In the first instance, however, he fused; but, upon a second application, he replied, tha was sensible of the importance of the office—so sensible, deed, that he hardly dared to accept it upon any ter but that, if no properer person could be found, he w

* The Red-Gum-tree: a genus indigenous to New Holland, o icosandrian monogynian class and order, comprising fifteen species.

onsent to undertake it. He was appointed accordingly; and, hile the ship in which he was to take his passage was pre-aring, he resided chiefly at Hull in Yorkshire, (from which ort the vessel was to proceed) and was indefatigable in ren-ering assistance to his clerical brethren, who gladly availed emselves of his talents and popularity. It was not many undays afterwards, that, as he was on the point of ascend-g the pulpit, he heard the signal-gun fire unexpectedly: it as an impressive scene: he was then just married: the con-regation were acquainted with the meaning of the signal as ell as himself; it was impossible for him to preach: he took s bride under his arm, and, followed by the whole congrega-on, who accompanied him to the beach, entered into the oat that was waiting for him, giving and receiving benedic-ons.

Mr. Marsden's voyage proved not unprosperous; and on s arrival at Port Jackson, he immediately devoted himself every pursuit in which he entertained a hope of being rviceable either by example or instruction. His clerical bours alone were heavy; having, on the departure of the ev. Mr. Johnstone, whom he succeeded, to officiate at the ree settlements of Sydney, Paramatta, and Hawkesbury, thout any assistance whatever. He by no means confined mself, however, to the stated duties of his office, laborious they were. To the poor and idle free-settlers he gave an ample of indefatigable industry, by skilfully and success-lly cultivating the land that had been granted him by go-rnment: he generously interfered in their distresses, esta-ished schools for their children, and often relieved their cessities. To the unhappy culprits, whom the justice of offended country had banished from their native soil, he ministered alternately exhortation and comfort; in many ndreds of instances, as M. Péron justly observes, he re-aimed them; for it was by his incessant watchfulness that der the blessing of a superintending Providence this ost inconceivable metamorphosis' was chiefly produced, and at a great multitude of 'these wretches, formerly the scum d shame of their country, became industrious cultivators, ppy and peaceable citizens;'—to which the author might ve added, sincere and practical Christians, evincing a ety as exemplary as their former guilt. On taking his ce on the magisterial bench, his sphere of general use-lness was considerably extended; and in the discharge of s very important function (important more especially in ch a colony, and in its infant state), he was altogether as remitting as in his clerical duties. The native barbarians emselves highly esteemed him; for he had frequently tra-

velled up the interior to the distance of eight or ten day journey in conjunction with governor King or governo Bligh, and he had acquired so much of their language a to be able to hold conversation with them upon general sub jects. In a few years, he became the common father of th country. In times of hostility with the natives, he was de puted as the minister of conciliation; ventured among them unaccompanied by guards or other attendants, and always pro cured the restoration of peace through the mildness of hi manners and the respect that was universally entertained fo him; while in every domestic complaint from different vil lages, he was uniformly appointed arbitrator by the gover nor, and generally succeeded in removing, or at least i mitigating, their respective evils.

Yet though he prevailed in much, he by no means pre vailed in every thing. There were mischiefs that lay fa above his reach, and utterly contemned his control. O the first establishment of the colony, all military officer were peremptorily forbidden to take their wives with them and there is one instance of a lady, who, having resolve out of love to her husband, to steal over to New South Wal in the guise of a sailor, was sent back by governor Phill on his being apprized of it, after having completed near half her long and harrassing voyage. What then was to b expected from the licentious manners of a large body of m litary officers thus situated, themselves exposed to the dai temptation of women of abandoned lives, but often of bea tiful persons, and at the same time as ready to become th tempters as the tempted. Of what avail, under such circum stances, would be the voice of an angel, or of one risin from the dead? Moses and the prophets, and Christ himse were actually set before them by their established and ze lous chaplain, but to as little purpose as of old. Yet fro them, chiefly, was it necessary for the bench of magistra to be chosen; and with them, *as a magistrate*, was this exce lent chaplain compelled to associate. Our readers must an cipate the natural result: the most hardened and abando women too often appeared fearlessly before the court wh arraigned for the grossest crimes, well knowing that th had secured a majority of votes among their judges. It w altogether as impossible, in many instances, to obtain a se tence against male offenders; for these, being promiscuous connected with the women, made instruments of them obtain in like manner a judgement in their favour. So th instead of the '*perfect security*' in regard to person a property, asserted by M. Péron, which cannot be felt wh there is not the utmost facility of obtaining redress,—of

isting spots in New South Wales, the court of judicature Sydney became at length the most iniquitous and aban-oned: the authority of the governor grew as little respected that of the clergyman; and the former, even in his military apacity, had at length no control over his inferior officers.

It was impossible that such a state of things could last long. pplication, exhortation, expostulation, on the part of Mr. arsden, were equally in vain: his efforts were poisoned at e very fountain; his life was not unfrequently in jeopardy; d anticipating the fearful result that must sooner or later cceed to such a state of anarchy, he applied to the gover-or for permission, which was cheerfully granted him, to ke a voyage to England in order to represent in person to s majesty's ministers the perilous state of the colony, and oint out the best means of its rescue.

He arrived rather more than two years ago, and immedi-ely obtained an audience of Lord Castlereagh; who, while the act of forming, upon the suggestions and written re-ort of Mr. Marsden, a plan for suppressing this iniquitous stem, received a terrible proof of the truth of that gentle-an's assertions, by dispatches announcing that the predicted sult had actually taken place, that several of the wealthier aders had leagued themselves with the officers of the regi-ent against the governor, whom they had actually arrested d imprisoned, and had thus produced a complete revolu-n, and put some of the most daring of their own conspi-cy at its head. We shall pursue this subject, however, further: the conspiracy has since been suppressed; order by this time completely restored; another regiment has en sent out to take the place of that whose officers had nducted themselves so unworthily; its commanding officer, eut. Col. M'Quarrie, a gentleman of most exemplary cha-cter, has been appointed governor, and the ring-leaders of plot are at this moment on their way home for trial.

The departure of Mr. Marsden for England at the period have just alluded to, was as providential to himself, as it s beneficial to the public cause: for there can be no doubt t in the height and exacerbation of the tumult he would e been seized, had he been in New South Wales, and con-nned abruptly to the most ignominious punishment, if his had not fallen a sacrifice to its violence. From the nice curacy of his information, moreover, and the comprehen-judgement evinced in his plans, he soon acquired so ch of the confidence of the minister for the colonial de-tment, and other members of the cabinet, that there were of his suggestions to which they did not readily assent. mong the more important of his propositions we shall

enumerate the following; that officers and soldiers, instead of being forbidden, should be encouraged to take out with them their wives and families: that no person should be allowed to act as a magistrate who is not or has not been married; and that such of the convicts' wives as chuse it, should be permitted to accompany their husbands at the public expense. The expediency of all these must be obvious, not only from what has been already observed, but from our remarking, in addition, that there are not at present more than the proportion of one woman to eight or nine men throughout the entire colony; that general marriage is hence impracticable; promiscuous intercourse is a crime impossible to prevent, and illegitimate children a growing and enormous burden to the state; while on the other hand it has been satisfactorily ascertained, that by far the greatest number of reformed criminals have consisted of those who have intermarried, or whose wives have been able to purchase their passage over. The encouragements to honesty and industry in the colony are indeed very great; and none who shew a disposition of this kind continue long without having their sentence remitted, and like other free settlers being allowed a grant of land to a certain extent. Government has not yet acceded to the proposal respecting the convicts' wives, though it is at this time under consideration: to the two former it yielded most readily, in consequence of which the wives of the officers and soldiers that have accompanied the regiment which is now on its passage amount to not less than three hundred.

In connexion with these regulations it was farther proposed that three additional clergymen should be provided, and three schoolmasters with small salaries from government, one for each of the settlements of Sydney, Paramatta, and Hawkesbury. From the increasing population of the colony, as well in consequence of numerous flocks of free-settlers from all parts of the world, as from internal increase, and frequent importations from the mother country, it was absolutely impossible for one, two, or even for three clergymen to perform the whole of the very important duties, demanded in such a station, with due punctuality. For nearly fourteen years Mr. Marsden had officiated with a zeal, an industry, and a constancy that are scarcely perhaps to be paralleled; but it had long been at the hazard of a most robust constitution, which at last, excellent as it was, proved altogether incompetent to one half of the services required. Two public free schools, a boys' and a girls', this most excellent man had already established and provided for, without any expense to government: but a growing population, and a population of

very worst kind, of illegitimate children, demanded three times the number; a population which, if early instructed in habits of industry and principles of virtue by a judicious and pious education, may indeed be rendered of inestimable value to the rising colony, but, if neglected and abandoned by the state, must assuredly work its speedy and absolute destruction. To both these propositions, also, administration readily assented; and his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, to whom these points were chiefly referred, wisely and liberally left it to the able founder of the plan, to select such persons as he thought most likely to promote his benevolent object; in consequence of which, altogether heedless of expense or trouble, he travelled, at his own charge, over a great part of this country in pursuit of persons who were recommended to him as qualified for the station. He at last succeeded to his own satisfaction: some of them have by this time reached the settlement, and the rest are on their voyage thither.

The next object of consideration, with his majesty's principal chaplain of the colony, was how to turn its resources to most advantage, and to provide employment for the adult as he had provided instruction for the young. It is well known that most of the culprits, sentenced to transportation, are men of talents, though of talents perverted; of those that are transported, moreover, the greater number are fully initiated into some branch of mechanics or manufactures. With a view of turning these talents to a proper use, of making the criminals contribute to their own support, and above all, of taking them off from habits of idleness and dissipation, he next proposed to the minister that the colony should be allowed one or two practical mechanics,—with very small salaries, such as should be a recompence to them, but not sufficient to support them without their own exertions—and one or two general manufacturers. To the last proposal an objection was urged, that it would interfere with the staple trade of the mother country; but the objection was overcome by an engagement, on the part of the proposer, that government would accede to it, the enormous expense which the state at present sustains for clothing the convicts at Botany Bay, should entirely cease within a certain period; he observed that the wool belonging to the government flocks, which, in conjunction with its wild herds, are now sufficiently numerous to provide food for the convicts, without any expense to the parent state, was now sufficient in quantity to provide them with proper clothing, and that they might hereby be rendered their own manufacturers. Both these requests were in consequence acceded to; the bene-

volent petitioner was, as in the former case, authorized to provide himself with four such persons as he thought would best answer his purpose; and he set off by the mail on the same night at his own expense toward Warwickshire and Yorkshire, succeeded at length agreeably to his wishes, and the artisans and manufacturers have by this time arrived, or are on the point of arriving, at their destined abode.

Having thus in by far the greater number of points accomplished his most benevolent and patriotic object, he now prepared for his own return, that he might put the whole of his machinery into proper and harmonious action: but an almost infinite multiplicity of business still awaited him to transact. In quitting Port Jackson, he had been solicited to become the agent of almost every poorer person in the colony, and especially of great numbers of the convicts. As though the common father of all, he undertook this voluminous concern; and the writer of these observations has known him, in consequence, burdened with letters from Ireland and other remote parts, the postage of which for a single day has often amounted to a guinea, which he cheerfully paid, from the feeling, that, although many of these letters were altogether irrelative and of no use whatever, they were written with a good intention, and under a belief that they were of real value. It will please the reader to learn, however, that at this same period Mr. Marsden had also the pleasure to receive despatches of the most satisfactory kind from his head bailiff, (who was himself formerly a convict, but is now a free settler, and has proved a faithful servant to this gentleman for nearly fourteen years) confirmed by collateral testimonies, announcing that his agricultural concerns, which he had now quitted for about three years, were in the most flourishing state, that his live stock had upon an average been doubled in number and value since he had left Paramatta, and must have been at least triple the number to which it amounted at the period of M. Péron's visit. He had also found, from actual experiment at Leeds, that the wool of his own growth, taken in the gross, unmixed and unselected, produced a cloth at least equal, and in the opinion of the manufacturers superior, to that of the best French looms.

From New South Wales, or Notasia, as it is called by modern geographers, his eye often glanced at New Zealand. Tippa-Hee, who may be regarded as the sovereign of the island, though it has several subordinate chiefs, had twice made a voyage to Port Jackson in pursuit of European knowledge, and like M. Péron had been affectionately entertained at Paramatta: he had acquired a tolerable knowledge of the English language, had learnt some few of its arts, espe

ially that of writing, and was very anxious to learn more. To New Zealand, therefore, our philanthropist earnestly di-ected the attention of the Society for missions to Africa and he East; and, succeeded in obtaining a practical artisan well ersed in carpentry and building, and at the same time of sound hristian principles and a devotional turn of mind. This an and his wife he has taken over with himself, and we elive he will be found of incalculable service. He is also companied, we believe, by another well-qualified person, illed in flax-dressing, twine-spinning, and rope-making.

One of the last public acts to which his heart was directed fore he re-quitted his native country, was that of procur-g, by public contributions and donations of books, what called a *lending library*, to consist of the most valuable d useful publications in religion, morals, mechanics, agri-lture, commerce, general history, and geography; to be t out under his own controul, and that of his clerical col-gues, to soldiers, free-settlers, convicts, and all others who y have time to read, so as to prevent idleness and occupy mind in the best and most rational manner. In this de-, too, he succeeded under the favour of Providence; and it with no small gratification we add, that, by the gift of ks, and subscriptions, he was enabled to take over with a library of not less than between three and four hun-d pounds value; which he intends annually to augment, plan he has already devised.

We ought not to close this imperfect sketch, which few of readers will think too long, without stating that, on its g communicated to his majesty that Mr. M. was extremely rous of obtaining the royal assent to purchase and take with him a couple of Merino sheep, his majesty, with ccustomed generosity, not only freely gave such consent, requested Sir Joseph Banks, with whom Mr. Marsden the honour of being acquainted, to select for him, as a present, five Merino ewes with young: Sir Joseph had pleasure in obeying, and hastened to Portsmouth for purpose with all speed, where he arrived just in time to is present on board before the ship sailed. At this mo-Mr. Marsden is on his passage,—in humility a child, in r of mind and benevolence an angel; full of enterprise e good of mankind, and especially of his native country, ull of faith and reliance on the divine promises. Already e sown the good seed on the best principles of heavenly ndry, and half the eastern hemisphere, perhaps, may form rvest. Unborn empires are dependent on his exertions; is name will be the theme of the new world, as long as is a heart to feel reverence, or a tongue to utter praise.

A few words must be added respecting the work under consideration: but no description of moderate length could do justice to the labours and success of M. Péron and his companions, in augmenting the treasures of natural history, in its three grand divisions. We must content ourselves with stating in the words of the official Report, that their zoological collection includes upwards of 100,000 specimens of animals of different kinds and sizes; that it already appears to have enriched the science with many important genera, and contains above 2,500 new species; that, in fact, a greater addition has been made to the knowledge of zoology by MM. Péron and Lesueur, than by all the other travellers of the age. They have also brought home 1500 drawings executed by M. Petit, who fell a victim, three months after his arrival in Europe, to the effects of repeated attacks of the scurvy. Only these three members of the scientific corps employed in the expedition, which at first amounted to twenty-three, returned to France; some abandoned the project at an early stage, some were left ill at different places, and the rest are dead.

Among other important results of M. Péron's judicious and diligent investigations, is the refutation of a favourite notion with certain philosophists, that the physical strength of man in savage life, is greater than in a civilized state. From numerous experiments with Regnier's dynamometer, it appears that the average *manual* power of five races of men was as follows, expressed in kilograms,—Van Diemen's land, (the most savage) 50, 6; New Holland, 51, 8; Timor, 58, 7; French, 69, 2; English, 71, 4; and the average *renal* power, in myriagrams,—New Holland, 14, 8; Timor, 16, 2; French, 22, 3; English, 23, 8.

When the other volume of this work appears, or when the whole is presented to the English public in their own language, we shall gladly resume our description, and attempt to render it somewhat more complete. At present we must only add, that the knowledge, diligence, perseverance, good sense, and modesty of the author, together with the immense extent and diversity of the additions he has made to science, combine to place his performance in the first rank of similar works, and amply intitle it to the privilege, granted by Bonaparte at the recommendation of the Institute, of being printed at the public expense.

The charts which should accompany this volume have not arrived, we believe, in England; but we have received a volume of plates about forty in number, very carefully drawn, elegantly engraved, and coloured in a style of beauty and splendor never equalled perhaps in any English publication.

Art. II. ÆSCHYLI Tragœdiæ quæ supersunt, Deperditarum Fabularum Fragmenta, et Scholia Græca; ex editione THOMÆ STANLEII, cum Versione Latina ab ipso emendata, et Commentario, longe quam antea fuit Auctiori, ex Manuscriptis ejus nunc demum edito. Accedunt Variæ Lectiones, et Notæ Virorum doctorum Criticæ ac Philologicæ, quibus suas passim intertexuit SAMUEL BUTLER, A. M. Reg. Schol. Salop. Archid. Coll. D. Joann. ap. Cant. nuper Soc. TOM. I. 4to. pp. 591. *Price* 1l. 11s. 6d. *or an* 8*vo. edition in* 2 *vols. Price* 16*s.* CAMBRIDGE at the University Press; LONDON, Lunn. 1809.

IT is about twelve years since we were informed that the University of Cambridge had committed the charge of republishing that noble monument of our national erudition, Stanley's Æschylus, to Mr. Samuel Butler of St. John's College. The classical qualifications of that gentleman had been attested by two or three respectable prize poems: and, subsequently to the appointment, he drew the attention of scholars by editing the pure, beautiful, and most interesting Elegiac Address to the Shade of Plato, by Marcus Musurus the Cretan, one of those illustrious Greeks who were patronized by the House of Medicis.

Æschylus, of lofty and awful genius, was the poet of liberty; *sublimis, et gravis, et grandiloquus sæpe usque ad vitium*, says Quintilian. He was one of the defenders of Greece at the battles of Marathon, Salamis, and Platææ; and he was no less distinguished for the political and ethical lessons of his poetry, than for his bravery and love of freedom. Out of more than seventy productions of his fertile muse, seven only remain. Six tragedies were first printed, in a very imperfect state, at the press of Aldus, but after his death; and, notwithstanding the valuable labours of Robortellus, Victorius, Henry Stephens, and Canter, the text was still deformed with many corruptions. Isaac Casaubon, in his Strabo (*Comment.* p. 101.) announced his intention of giving a new edition of Æschylus, "si Deus dederit;" for that prince of scholars and critics was not ashamed of his piety. It was not granted him to execute his purpose. Our countryman, THOMAS STANLEY, the nephew of the celebrated chronologist Sir John Marsham, and himself a signal example of learning and industry, modesty and worth—having, before he was *twenty eight* years old, finished his History of Philosophy, "undertook Æschylus, the most knotty and intricate of all the Greek Poets;* and in the year 1663, after a world of pains spent in illustrating and restoring him, he published his accurate and beautiful edition of that author. This was a work of great difficulty, and an enterprize worthy of Mr. Stanley's abilities and great skill

* The biographer is mistaken in this assertion. Probably he was not acquainted with Lycophron.

in the Greek language. Henry Stephens, Salmasius, and divers other critics, thought the difficulties insuperable, and despaired of seeing this accomplished." *Life of Mr. Stanley prefixed to the 3rd. ed. of his Hist. of Phil.* 1701.

This edition was received with the universal applause of the learned. Though the tragedian was again edited, with pompous professions, by the vain and unworthy Cornelius de Pauw, and still more recently by the well qualified, but not scrupulously conscientious Schutz, Stanley's edition has not only maintained its ground, but has been rapidly rising in estimation.

At his premature death in 1678, Mr. Stanley left many valuable manuscripts on subjects of classical and biblical learning. These were obtained by Dr. John More, who died Bishop of Ely in 1707. Among them were eight volumes in folio, of *additional* Commentaries on Æschylus; which, with the whole of the Bishop's valuable collection of books and manuscripts, were, finally, presented by King George II. to the University Library.

If this inestimable treasure had formed the only distinction of the present publication, it would have been hailed with abundant thanks and honour. But Mr Butler has devoted his time and labours to the collection of all that was important and valuable for the illustration of his author, from the former editors and annotators, Robortellus, Michael Sophianus, Stephens, Canter, Garbitius, de Pauw, Giacomelli, d'Arnaud, Abresch, Heath, Morell, Brunck, and Schutz. He has extracted the emendations of Bentley from his Dissertation on Phalaris, &c. He has enjoyed the use of a copy of Victorius's edition (H. Steph. Par. 1557.) formerly the property of Isaac Casaubon, and afterwards of Bishop Pearson; the margin of which possesses *Annotatiunculæ* from the former, and a collection of various readings from the latter, of those distinguished men. Seventy years ago, Dr. Anthony Askew prepared materials for an Æschylus which he meditated, comprising among other collections, notes from Joseph Scaliger, Casaubon, Grotius, Bourdelot, Isaac Vossius, and Ezekiel Spanheim. All these are in Mr. B.'s hands; and he had the felicity to find that the greatest part of the readings proposed in them had been preoccupied in Stanley's critical researches. He has also enriched the edition with many admirable observations, philological, historical, and antiquarian, communicated by the celebrated historian M. Müller of Vienna. A few notes have been contributed by the Rev. James Tate, A. M. of Richmond in Yorkshire; with whose judgement and taste in the Greek language and versification the public is not unacquainted. Nor must we forget, in enumerating the mate-

rials of this edition, the Glasgow folio Æschylus of 1795, which contains many emendations surreptitiously obtained from the *corrected text* of Professor Porson, printed at the same place in 1794, 2 vols. octavo, but published at London, 1806. The readings of both these are carefully noted under the designations, *Pors.* 1 and 2. In a word, this ample *supellex* leaves us nothing to want or wish, except the *Notes of Mr. Porson*; a treasure of which, alas! his friends appear to think the world not worthy.

Mr. Butler has disposed these stores in a manner which corresponds to the advice given him, in the infancy of his undertaking, by that *Hercules* of Greek literature, Dr. *Charles Burney*, that they should be "collected into a sort of *Corpus Æschyleum*;" and he has interspersed his own notes among them.

The present volume contains the first and the last tragedies in the usual distribution, the *Prometheus Vinctus* and the *Supplices*. Each, however, has its own series of pages; so that the seven may be finally arranged according to the judgment of the possessor.

The work before us, in the first place, furnishes the Greek Text, in a clear and unincumbered form. But in this part lies our only objection to this handsome and elaborate edition: *it is the text of Stanley*. Surely it ought to be regarded as the chief duty of a competent editor, to exhibit a text constituted to the highest degree of completeness and purity that his authorities and his critical talents can effect. Nor can we conceive of any rational motive, except in peculiar cases, for a departure from this rule. It is true that the University resolved to publish a new edition of *Stanley's* Æschylus. But undoubtedly that illustrious body is superior to any sentiment of blindly superstitious regard to their exemplar. Had such been their principle, why was Mr. Butler permitted to add a page of his *Notæ Varr. et Butleri Critt. et Philologg.*? Why was not the edition in folio, page for page, and letter for letter corresponding with the original? And, to complete the scheme, it would only have been further necessary to publish an engraved *fac simile* of the manuscript commentaries.—Could the estimable Stanley himself lift his head from the tomb, would he not conjure the sons of Granta to urge the career which he had so nobly run? Would he claim for himself what he had refused to Victorius and Canter? Would he not demand that his *Alma Mater* should complete the honours of this splendid publication, by the crown which her Dawes, her Porson, and her Burney *have in readiness* for him?

It does not remove our objection, it does not satisfy our wishes, that, in the *Notæ Criticæ*, Mr. Butler has industriously

and faithfully inserted all the variations of MSS. and editions; that he disserts upon them with much critical sagacity; that he marks every instance of the application of Mr. Porson's canons; that he reforms the choruses with great metrical science, judgement, and accuracy; and that, with the respectful urbanity worthy of a true critic, he has introduced Dr. Burney's arrangement of the last chorus in the *Supplices*. All the fruits of this labour should have adorned the *Text*. It is irksome to be turning, at almost every verse, from the text to the critical notes in a distant part of the volume: and, what is worse, this practice exposes the mind to the disturbing influence of collateral ideas and more remote associations, so that the spirit and pathos of the author, the *divinæ particula auræ* which he would otherwise enkindle in the reader's breast, can be but faintly felt and very imperfectly enjoyed. Besides, the *effect* of many good and happy emendations is not perceived without difficulty, when their position in the text is to be represented by an effort of the imagination. If it is worthy of being received as a *canon*, that he who reads the classics for the information of his mind and the improvement of his taste, should use the *purest* text that can be obtained; it is unnecessary to say *what is the duty of editors*. Who, that has enjoyed the Phœnissæ or the Medea in the text of Porson, would choose to be confined to the page of Barnes or Musgrave?

On this subject of our disapprobation and regret, we shall only add, that Mr. Butler has, by his criticisms and melic arrangements, shewn himself fully equal to a new constitution of the text: but, had he thought fit to decline the task (for *Quis Jovem post Phidiam?*) the text of Mr. Porson's octavo would have been most acceptable; while all the variations from that of Stanley should have been carefully pointed out in the notes. Had a new revision of the text been made, it would have been our duty to examine its merits, and give a specimen of its most important readings. As the case stands, we must pass on to other objects.

After the Greek text of the first tragedy, come the fragments of the two lost dramas, the *Prometheus Ignifer*, and the *P. Solutus*; then the three sets of scholia, that of Demetrius Triclinius, and those published by Stanley from the Baroccian and Arundelian MSS.; and next the Latin version, printed very properly by itself.

We next proceed to the *Commentary* of Stanley, the excellences of which in its original form have been universally confessed. The additional matter from his autograph forms about one third of the whole; and it would be parsimonious praise to say, that it manifests the same extent and accuracy of

arning, and the same felicity of criticism, which are so justly mired in the former. It has, as might indeed be expected, ore of the appearance of *Adversaria*. A considerable portn of it consists of elucidatory citations from the ancient lexigraphers, grammarians, and rhetorical and ethical writers, sides the historians and poets; and from the eminent philogists and critics of the sixteenth and seventeenth centus. We shall select two or three specimens, solely from e new matter.

Prom. V. 79. Ἀυθαδίαν. Αὐθαδία est vitium ἐν τοῖς ὁμιλίαις oppositum λία, comitati facilitatique sermonis, tanquam medio, et τῇ ἀρεσκείᾳ, ditiæ, tanquam alteri extremo. Est enim ἄρεστος qui omnibus plae studet; αὐθάδης, qui nemini præterquam sibi. Unde et nomen it, cujus etymologiam prodit Aristoteles in Ethicis magnis, I. 29. κα ἔοικεν ἀπὸ τοῦ τρόπου κεῖσθαι. Ὁ γὰρ αὐθάδης αὐτοάδης τίς ἐστιν, ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτὸν ἀρέσκειν. Est itaque δύσκολος, δύσερις, σκληρὸς, τραχύς. *pervicax*, *ferus*, us, *asper*. Unum hoc est ex iis vitiis quod ab Episcopo summovit stolus. Tit. I. 7. Δεῖ γὰρ τὸν Ἐπίσκοπον ἀνέγκλητον εἶναι, ὡς Θεοῦ οἰκόνομον, αὐθάδη, μὴ ὀργίλον κ. τ. λ. *Oportet Episcopum inculpatum esse, tanquam dispensatorem, non sibi pertinaciter placentem*, &c. uti optime Beza. plane contrarius est vir comis, mitis et affabilis, πρᾶος, ἄπλαστος, ἀγαθὸς, εὐκὴς, ὃς πᾶσιν ἐπίστατο μείλιχος εἶναι· è contra αὐθάδης,

Nec visu facilis nec dictu affabilis ulli,

irgilius de Cyclope; vel ut Homerus de suo Achille, quem ille omnium mortalium ἐκπαγλότατον et αὐθαδέστατον prædicat, Il. Υ'. 467.

Οὐ γάρ τι γλυκύθυμος ἀνὴρ ἦν ἠδ' ἀγανόφρων.

rchus alibi, αὐθάδη et αὐθέκαστον simul conjungit, tanquam synonyma. αὐθάδης δὲ ἐπαχθὴς ὁ χρηστὸς· ἀδὲ αὐθέκαστός ἐστιν ὡφρων ἀνήρ· cum tamen s sit μέση λέξις, et quamvis sæpius in sequiori sensu, aliquando in meliori sumatur; ut ab Aristoteli Ethic: IV. 13. utpote qui s sit inter τὸν ἀλάζονα et εἴρωνα, Severus sc. et rigidus veritatis assuum cuique tribuens, at αὐθάδης semper in vitiis ponitur.'

472. Κακὸς δ' ἰατρός. Quomodo dicitur,

Ἄλλων ἰατρὸς, αὐτὸς ἕλκεσι βρύων.

Plutarchus in Libello de utilitate ab inimicis capienda. p. 86. chael Apostolius ἐκ τῶν τραγῳδῶν desumptum esse monet. Parœmiam Gregorius Nazianzen. in apologia de fuga sua: Ἡ τῆς παροιμίας φάτις ἀλλοις ἰατρεύειν ἐπιχειροῦντες, αὐτοὶ βρύοντες ἕλκεσι. Huic affinis proverbetiam locutio (parabolam vocat Dominus poster) ἰατρὲ, θεράπευσον D. Luc. IV. 23. Demosthenes Orat. I. contra Aristogeit. ἄλλους φησὶν ἰᾶσθαι, αὐτὸς ὢν ἐπίληπτος πάσῃ πονηρίᾳ. Homer. Iliad. Δ'

Τὸν μὲν ἐνὶ κλισίῃσιν ὀΐομαι ἕλκος ἔχοντα
Χρηίζοντα καὶ αὐτὸν ἀμύμονος ἰητῆρος.
—— τὸν ἰητρὸν οἷόν' ἐγὼ
Ὑπὲρ ἐγκρατείας τοῖς νοσοῦσιν εὖ σοφὸν
Πάντας λαλοῦντας, εἶτ', ἐπὰν πλαίωσί τι,
Αὐτὸς ποιοῦντας πένθ' ὅτ' ἂν εἴων τύτε.'

716. Ἀξιαστὴν καταμολὼν, Flumen hoc Araxem appellatum utpote cui, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀρῶσαι, nomen inditum, quem ὑπόρρησιν ἢ ψευδώνυμον schylus, in Paronomasiis valde frequens, consentiunt omnes. Cum

vero Araxis nomen a veteribus varie acceptum fuerit, et diversis fluminibus attributum, quo sit ut maximam Geographiæ obscuritatem adtulerit, dum locis valde inter se distantibus describatur. quis sit iste Araxes quem vel Æschylus, difficillimum est asserere. De Araxi, insigni illo Armeniæ fluvio, qui Artaxata præterfluit, nullo modo intelligi potest. Eustathius in Dionysii Periegesin, v. 739. de Araxi Massagetico accipit; τὸν Μασσαγετικῶ τότε Ἀραξῆ inquit, μέμνηται καὶ Αἰσχύλος, καὶ ἀρίσκεται καὶ ἐκεῖνος τῶ ἀράσσειν καλεῖσθαι αὐτόν. Araxem Massagetarum terminum faciunt Dionysius, et qui primus fluvium Araxim descripsit, Herodotus; unde quod per Araxem, Oxum intellexerit Herodotus, licet eum ab Oxo perperam distinguat Dionysius, observat vir doctissimus Is. Vossius in Melam. III. 5. Sed neque de Oxo qui Bactrianam a Sogdiana dirimit, commode accipi potest Æschylus, cum nondum in ἤπειρον Ἀσιάδα penetrasse Ionem constet ex iis quæ dicuntur, v. 734. Investigandum itaque erit flumen aliquod cui nomen Araxes, cujus et fontes in Europa, et mons aliquis Europæus cui nomen Caucasus, ex quo flumen illud oriri credebatur. Sic enim poeta,

Ἥξεις δ' ὑδρίστην ποταμὸν ἀ ψευδώνυμον,
Ὃν μὴ περάσῃς· ἀ γὰρ εὔβατος περᾷν,
Πρὶν ἂν πρὸς αὐτὸν Καύκασον μόλῃς, ὀρῶν
Ὑψιστον, ἔνθα ποταμὸς ἐκφυσᾷ μένος
Κρυτάφων ἀπ' αὐτῶν.

Riphæos montes ὄρεα Καυκάσια dictos fuisse constat ex Dionysio περιηγ. Quippe cum Tanaim fluvium plerique veterum (Ptolemæus, III. 5. Pl. IV. 12. Mela I. 20, &c.) putarunt ex Riphæis montibus oriri, ille, eadem proculdubio sententiam secutus, sic expressit, v. 663.

——— πηγαὶ μὲν ὄρεσι Καυκασίοισι.

Videntur sane hujus opinionis assertores, Ceraunios, et reliquos omnes Taurmaticos montes, a Caucaso proprie dicto ad Riphæos usque porrectos, communi Caucasiorum montium appellatione comprehendere. Sic *Taurum Riphæis jugis se annectere* affirmat Plinius, V. 27. et Solinus 41. quod de Caucaso quidem, quem Tauri partem habent, verius, *Exorti montes longo sejugo, et donec Riphæis conjunguntur, exporriguntur*, Mela. I. 20. et Plinio VI. 5. Habemus itaque Caucasum Europæum Riphæos sc. montes; ad Araxem Europæum quod spectat, notandum quod cum Aristoteles, Tanaim profluere ex Araxe, et Herodotus Ar. XL. ἐκτροπὰς habere, asserant, neutrum verum esse potest, nisi de Rha Volga fluvio, intelligamus. Fontes enim hujus fluminis in Hyperi montibus oriri credebat antiquitas; inde ad Tanaim propius accedit in Septentrionem longo cursu regyrans, post multos flexus in Ca mare descendit. Atque hinc forsan est, quod postquam Io ad evita Scythas Nomadas et Chalybas, versus meridiem descendisset, interce cursu regyrante fluvii, adeo ut necesse fuerit ei versus ipsum fluminis iter repetere, ubi ut angustius, ita minus profundum, et vadatu esset fa Enimvero Istrum ex Hyperboreis et Riphæis montibus deferri Æschylus noster in Prometheo Soluto, cui astipulatur Apollonius, naut. IV. 285.

——— πηγαὶ γὰρ ὑπὸ πνοιῆς βορέαο
Ῥιπαίοις ἐν ὄρεσσιν ἀποπροθι μορμύρουσιν.

Ubi Scholiastes. Τὸν Ἴστρον φησὶν ἐκ τῶν Ὑπερβορείων καταφέρεσθαι, καὶ τῶν ὀρέων· ὅτω δὲ εἶπεν ἀκολουθῶν Αἰσχύλῳ ἐν λυομένῳ Προμηθεῖ λέγοντι ταῦτα. Hinc Gaspar Barthius, de Istro hic etiam intelligendum esse Æschylum

r. Verum cum ipse Æschylus flumen illud non Araxem sed Istrum, roprio sc. nomine, in altera tragœdia appellaverit; nec apud ullum alium, uod sciam, Ister Araxis nomen sortiatur, ἐπίχω.'

We go on to the *Notæ Variorum et Butleri*, which, upon e Prometheus alone, fill 146 quarto pages, in a small type nd double columns. Mr. B. has judiciously divided them to two series. The first is *Critical*; embracing the exact tements of the *Variæ Lectiones* from manuscripts and edi-ns, disquisitions on their respective claims, *Metrical Ar-ngements* with ample observations, and a selection of all e critical notes which are deemed worth preserving from the tors and annotators. The second series consists of *Philolo-al*, *Historical*, and *Antiquarian* matter, original and com-ed. These are always interesting, and many of them are eedingly curious and important. Those from Garbitius, acomelli, and Schutz, and the communications of Professor üller, are pre-eminent in value. Schutz, it must be con-sed, notwithstanding his delinquencies toward Mr. Porson, ften a happy and elegant annotator, as he is an acute ic. Müller displays taste, good temper, and extensive dition admirably applied; and he appears most honoura-superior to the false and infidel philosophy, which has in-ed the men of letters in Germany. His communications alone sufficient to confer distinguished value upon this ion. Mr. Wakefield's *alterations* are noticed with quite uch honour as is their due, and with perfect good temper rd that eminent but self-sufficient scholar; except, per-, that Mr. Butler's language, in his *Not. Crit.* on v. 607 e P. V. is too light for the gravity of the occasion. treasures in Bentley's various works, and in Dawes's *ellanea Critica*, are laid under contribution. Mr. B. has ed to mention that the slight emendation in v. 279, which een adopted by all modern editors, and confirmed by skew's MS. A. was conjectured by our critical Coryphæ-*Diss. on Phal.* p. 140. The ease and obviousness of the ction could not be a sufficient reason for the omission; especially as it confirms a general law on the compounds s, which our editor has employed to advantage else-: e. g. v. 598. We find, however, a very pleasing ce on the Stanleian reading θεμεξῶπιν, P. V. v. 134, from pistle to Mill which Bentley annexed to Chilmead's s. We should be induced to transcribe the whole of te, had we not made it a principle to introduce into icle as few citations as possible, except of original mat-ts conclusion, however, is original: and it breathes spirit of critical candour, and conveys a caution so im-, that we think the insertion of the passage due to 's merit and to the gratification of our readers.

'——— Hæc sunt virorum clarissimorum inter se digladiantium certamina, quibus Lectorem fraudatum nolui, ut vera illa ac sana Critica ex Magni Bentleii annotatione, et emendatione Porsoni mox proferenda, suo splendore elucesceret. Moneo tamen, ne semper speret has a me cupedias, quas cum manifesto nihil proficiant, ac non nisi tædium vel potius nauseam faciant, in breve coarctari ac tantum non a me intercidi æquo animo ferat. Quin ut vineta egomet cædem mea, et importune conjicientium ardorem, si forte, comprimam, moneo quod mihi olim evenit, me scilicet, dum Bentleii annotationem legissem, quovis pignore contendere solitum fuisse legendum hic esse Θαλερῶπιν, juxta illud Agathiæ in Anthолog. III. 2. Θαλερωπίδος Ἠιγενείης. Sed istam emendandi prurigínem iterum atque iterum juvenes ingenui deponite, et ad saniorem illam criticam animos revocate. Θερμιερωπὸν hic habet Ask. C. Θερμῶπιν Colb. 1. Θεμιῤῥῶπιν Turn. Mor. Θεμιρῶπιν Steph. Brunck. Schutz. Pors. qui totum locum sic feliciter ad sanitatem redegit;

Κτύπου γὰρ ἀχὼ χαλκὸς διῆξεν ἄντρων
Μυχόν, ἐκ δ' ἔπληξέ μου τὸν Θεμερῶπιν αἰδῶ.'

In his celebrated preface to the *Hecuba*, Mr. Porson has, to the conviction, we believe, of all unprejudiced judges, confirmed the Canon, that *an Anapæst cannot stand in the places of an Iambic Trimeter*, except in the *necessitas ineluctabilis* of a proper name. In carrying this doctrine even to the *third* and *fifth* places, the much lamented Professor examined, and, with his own peculiar felicity, restored *all* the verses, he supposed, in Æschylus and Sophocles, whose vulgar reading seemed an exception: "*Quotquot* in Æschylo et Sophocle occurrunt."—But he had remarkably overlooked v. 334 of the P. V. and so left an occasion for Mr. Butler to apply the healing hand.

'Τυφῶνα θοῦρον, πᾶσιν ὃς ἀντίστη θεοῖς. Locus celeberrimus, ad quem fugiunt ii qui anapæstos in paribus locis tuentur. Facilis via medicina quam adhibent Scal. et Stanl. πᾶσ' ὃς, sed ea certe canoni repugnat qui vetat ᾱ elidi in dativis pluralibus quintæ declinat. Vellem huic incommodo subvenisset magnus ille Porsonus, sed et in edit. ad Hecubam, et in edit. utraque Æschyli altum servavit silentium. Pudenter sane ad id accedo quod ille, ut videtur, consulto præterit. Sed breviter dicam quid sentiam. Ne θοῦρον Τυφῶν' legas, unde statim hujus loci difficultas evanesceret, obstat lex illa semper a me alias observata, ut prima in Τυφὼς producatur. Conf. v. 370. Sept. v. 524. Agam. v. 665. Suppl. v. 569. nisi aliam rationem esse vocum Τυφὼς, Τυφωεύς et Τυφῶν Τυφῶνος, quod parum placet. Nec me movet quod poetæ tum Græci tum Latini primam in hac voce saepe fere certatim, corripuerint; quid enim Æschylus fecerit ex ipso petendum est. Deinde θοῦρον abesse nullo modo potest. Diutius deranti visum est ejicere πᾶσιν, quam vocem glossatoris esse credidi pro ea legere μόνος, ut sit, Τυφῶνα θοῦρον μόνος ὃς ἀντίστη θεοῖς. Cum esset μόνος, ex solenni glossatorum περιεργίᾳ adjectum fuit πᾶσι mox in textum receptum, eoque facilius, quo μόνος, cujus eadem ratio est ac sequentis prononinis, facilius potuit excidere.'

We may add, that the common reading has another internal mark of probable spuriousness, since it would be mythologically incorrect that Typhon ἀντίστη ΠΑΣΙ θεοῖς. See *Hesiod. Theogon.* v. 820—868, compared with v. 986 *et seq.* Such an oversight can scarcely be attributed to the poet, but it is probably enough due to a transcriber.

Most of the choruses are re-arranged in the *Notæ Criticæ*, and the editor not only tramples upon Triclinius and the pedantic and insolent De Pauw, but, in the division of the verses, and often in the text, he departs from Porson. Decried as we are the *notes* of the late Professor, it is difficult to satisfy ourselves with respect to the readings. As a specimen, we would gladly transcribe the Chorus of the Nymphs, v. 398—434. (Pors. 397—438.) did we not dread trespassing so much on the pages of our diversified publication. But, *quibus bolis rem dissolvere.* V. 418. πόρον, Stanl. *τόπον, Pors. supported by eight MSS. but for the character and history of the MSS. we must wait for Mr. B.'s *Præfatio plenior*; πόρον, Butl. for which he supposes τόπον a gloss. V. 423. ὑπείροχον, Stanl. Pors. ὑπερέχων, Butl. without assigning any authority; but his *metri ratio* supplies the reason. V. 429. ὑγρᾶνόν τε, Stanl. Pors. et omnes; Butl. e conj. ὑγρᾶνοῦ, "quod non pordicus tenemus tamen." V. 430. νώτοις ὑποβασταζει, Stanl. Pors. 2. νώτοισιν ὑποστενάζει, the majority of MSS. and Ald. νώτοισι βαστάζων ὑποστενάζει, Butl. for a reason of *taste*, "quia versus ipse ad laborem exprimendum confingitur." V. 532. ἄσβιστον πόρον, Stanl. Pors. et omnes; Butler rejects *metri causa*, and because he thinks "hunc versum abesse posse." Thus our readers will see that Mr. B. is no timorous emendator! but he is too learned and too wise ever to become a Bothe.

With respect to our editor's choral arrangements, we are pleased with the skill and taste which they indicate; and, if we had time to dissect them completely, we have little doubt that we should be generally satisfied. In the Anapæstic systems, which in fact consist of a single long verse, there is room for difference of taste and opinion on the linear divisions. Mr. B. seems to have conformed himself, with great care and judgement, to the two excellent rules laid down by Mr. Porson, in his Hecuba, præf. p. xl. We are disposed to think that the Professor had not perhaps so fully established in his mind the habit of applying those rules, when he revised Æschylus, as in his subsequent labours on Euripides. We feel some difficulty in making our election of an example, out of so many excellent specimens of metrical skill, we have fixed upon the chorus which follows the closing speech of the distracted Io. We shall first copy the passage, as it

stands in Porson's octavo, which does not differ from the text of Stanley, either in arrangement or in readings; except that in v. 7. of the *Strophe*, Stanley reads ἐραστεῦσαι γάμων; *Antistr.* v. 4. πλασθεῖην— v. 7. Δυσπλαγχνοις Ἥρας ἀλατειας πόνων.

ΣΤΡΟΦΗ.

Ἦ σοφὸς, ἦ σοφὸς ἦν,
Ὃς πρῶτος ἐν γνώμᾳ
Τοδ' ἐβασταση καὶ γλώσσᾳ διεμυθολόγησεν,
Ὡς τὸ κηδεῦσαι καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἀριστεύει μακρῷ.
Καὶ μήτε τῶν πλούτῳ διαθρυπτομένων,
Μ' τε τῶν γέννᾳ μεγαλυνομένων
Ὄντα χερνήταν ἐραστεῦσαι.

ΑΝΤΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ.

Μήποτε, μήποτε μ' ὦ
Μοῖραι * * * *
Λεχέων Διὸς ἐυνάτειραν ἴδοισθε πέλουσαν·
Μηδὲ πλαθείην γαμέτᾳ τινὶ τῶν ἐξ ὀυρανοῦ.
Ταρβῶ γὰρ ἀστεργάνορα παρθενίαν
Ἐισορῶς' Ἰοῦς γάμῳ δαπτομέναν
Δυσπλάνοις Ἥρας ἀλατείαις.

ΕΠΩΙΔΟΣ.

Ἐμοὶ δ' ὅτι μὲν ὁμαλὸς ὁ γάμος
Ἄφοβος, οὐ δέδια μηδὲ κρεισσόνων
Θεῶν ἔρως ἄφυκτον ὄμμα προσδέρκοιτό με.
Ἀπόλεμος ὅδε γ' ὁ πόλεμος, ἄπορα
Πόριμος· οὐδ' ἔχω τίς ἄν γενοίμαν.
Τὰν Διὸς γὰρ οὐχ ὁρῶ μῆτιν ὅπα φύγοιμ' ἄν.

Let this be compared with Mr. Butler's distribution of the verses.

ΣΤΡΟΦΗ ἀ.

1. Ἦ σοφὸς ἦ σοφὸς ἦν
2. Ὃς πρῶτος ἐν γνώμᾳ τὸδ' ἐβάσασε
3. Καὶ γλώσσᾳ διεμυθολόγησεν,
4. Ὡς τὸ κηδεῦσαι καθ' ἑαυ-
5. τὸν ἀριστεύει μακρῷ.
6. Καὶ μήτε τῶν πλούτῳ διαθρυπτομένων,
7. Μήτε τῶν γεννᾶ μεγαλυνομένων
8. Ὄντα χερνήταν ἐραστεῦσαι [γάμων].

ΑΝΤΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ ά.

1. Μήποτε μήποτε μ' ὦ
2. Μοῖραι * * * * λεχέων Διὸς
3. Εὐνάτειραν ἴδοισθε πέλουσαν·
4. Μηδὲ πλασθείην γαμέτᾳ
5. Τινὶ τῶν ἐξ ὀρανῦ.

6. Ταρβῶ γὰρ, ἀς ἐργάνορα παρθενίαν
7. Εἰσορῶσ' Ἰὼς μέγαι δαπτομέναν
8. Δυσπλάνοις Ἥρας ἀλετείαις [πόνων].

ΕΠΩΙΔΟΣ.

1. Ἐμοὶ δ' ὅτε μὲν ὁμαλὸς ὁ γάμος, [ἄφοβος],
2. Οὐ δέδια, μηδὲ κρεισσόνων
3. Θεῶν ἄφυκτον ὅμμα προσδέρκοιτό με.
4. Ἀπόλεμος ὅδε γ' ὁ πόλεμος, ἄπορα
5. Πόριμος· δὸ' ἔχω τίς ἂν γενοίμαν·
6. Τὰν Διὸς γὰρ ἐχ ὁρῶ
7. Μῆτιν ὅπα φύγοιμ' ἄν.

Though the limits, which we must prescribe to an article of this nature, enjoin as much brevity as is consistent with justice; yet we should fail to convey a proper idea of the reading, taste, and diligence of the editor, were we not to give a specimen of the *Notæ Variorum et Butleri Philologicæ*. Our extracts shall be as short and few as with propriety they can. The hints of *biblical* elucidation will be interesting to many of our readers. Giacomelli was very laudably attentive to the collection of such remarks.

P. V. v. 94. Τὸν μυριετῆ. Supple κατὰ, *tempore infinito*, vel, ἀθλεύσω tolerabo, et magna cum difficultate perferam, et superabo temporis diurnitatem immensam. GARB. Ergo non æterni Promethei compedes. de locis vel temporibus sermo, quæ progressum ad cultiora longis-, nec semper, inhibuerunt. Si de locis, mens sit, vitam Græcam mensurabili ævo, Caucaseas rupes, poliendo Boreæ regno, evicturam em. Sive magis placet memoria temporum, quibus genus humanum ultiores mores evectum, fatali calamitate eo rejectum fuerit, unde longas sæculorum injurias ad eandem felicitatem eruditionemque vix erit. Traditio esset illius ætatis quam aquæ delerunt; multa ibi d l. *Bailly* adstruit) scientia viguit, rara post apud paucos servata. MULLER.'

v. 323. Πρὸς κέντρα κῶλον ἐκτενεῖς. Non est prætermittendus gemellus ari locus. Pyth. II. 173.

——— ποτὶ κέντρον δέ τοι
Λακτιζέμεν, τελέθει
Ὀλισθηρὸς οἶμος·

ster eadem metaphora usus est, v. 652 hujus tragœdiæ, et in Agam. 3. S. BUTLER. Act. Apost. ix. 5. πρὸς κέντρα λακτίζειν. Diceres, ylum ex cœlis citari. Jo. MULLER.

612. Ὀιγειν στόμα. Non aliud significant hæ voces h. l. quam sim- *loqui*. Sic in SS. Judic. xi. 35. Jephtha filiæ suæ dicit, Ἤνοιξα τὸ στόμα μου πρὸς τὸν Κύριον, καὶ ὃ δυνήσομαι ἀποστρέψαι; Cui filia respon- τες, ἤνοιξας τὸ στόμα σου πρὸς Κύριον; ποίησόν μοι ὃν τρόπον ἐξῆλθεν ἐκ στόματος Utroque in loco *aperire os* nihil aliud est quam *loqui*. Job iii. 1. το ἤνοιξεν Ἰὼβ τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ, *Post hæc Job aperuit os suum*, h. e. *locu-* Psalm lxxvii. 2. Ἀνοιξω ἐν παραβολαῖς τὸ στόμα μου, *Aperiam in pa- os meum*, h. e. *loquar in parabolis*: qui locus citatur Div. Mat- xiii. 35. qui etiam dicit, v. 2. Καὶ ἀνοίξας τὸ στόμα αὐτοῦ. Sic etiam

Act. viii. 35. et x. 34. et xviii. 14. Olearius de stylo Nov. Test. p. 249. Ebraismum hæc esse contendit, qualia apud Nov. Test. reperiuntur plurima, et ἀνοίγειν στόμα valere idem quod *libere loqui*. Schuartius etiam qui collatis optimis apud Græcos auctoribus, Nov. Test. stylum tuetur, ἀνοίγειν στόμα exponit *libere loqui*, multasque affert dicendi formulas, αἴρειν φωνήν, ῥηγνύναι φωνήν, κ. τ. λ. quæ certe *simpliciter loqui* non significant. Hic vero Æschylum auctorem habemus nihil aliud esse ἀνοίγειν στόμα quam *simpliciter loqui*. Giac. Sed Æschylus, πρὸς φίλους οἴγειν στόμα, *ad amicos*, h. e. *libere*. S. Butler.'

'V. 863. Τοιάδ' ἐπ' ἐχθρούς. Solennis apud Græcos et Romanos arcendi formula. Infra, v. 971.

—— Χλιδῶντας ὧδε τὰς ἐμὰς ἐγὼ
Ἐχθρὰς ἰδοιμι Cf. etiam supra, v. 158.

Sic et Horatius in illo Carmine nobilissimo, Od. III. 27.

Hostium uxores puerique cæcos
Sentiant motus Orientis Austri, et
Æquoris nigri fremitum, et trementes
Verbere ripas.

Passim habes apud antiquos ejusmodi plurima, quæ nulla literarum cultura, nulla præcepta philosophiæ, donec lux Christianæ religionis effulsisset, humanissimas gentes dedocere potuerunt. S. Butler.'

'V. 976. Κλύω σ' ἐγώ. Schol. A': exponit, νοῶ δὲ μεμηνότα. Schol. κλύω interpretatur αἰσθάνομαι. Hesych. Κλύειν· ἀκούειν, αἰσθάνεσθαι. Ut h. l. κλύω idem valet quod *intelligo*, sic etiam ἀκούω. Lucian. in Par. c. x. οὐδὲ γὰρ οἷόν τε ἀκοῦσαι αὐτῶν, μὴ πολλάκις λεγομένων, *neque enim satis sunt intelligi nisi sæpius recitentur*. Hunc quidem Luciani locum corruptum esse suspicatur Solanus, et post eum Reitzius, quod verbum ἀκούειν pro *intelligere* sensu plane inusitato accipiatur, et quidem Budæus in Comm. Ling. Græc. duobus tantum Galeni locis hanc significationem contineri. At vero Noster supra dixit, v. 447. κλύοντες οὐκ ἤκουον, i. e. *non intelligebant*, et apud Scriptores Sacros etiam hoc verbum eandem significationem continet, quod idiomati suo non est tribuendum. Ut apud D. Paul. I. Cor. xiv. 2. οὐδεὶς γὰρ ἀκούει. D. Marc. ix. 33. καθὼς ἠδύναντο ἀκούειν. D. Joh. vi. 60. σκληρός ἐστιν οὗτος ὁ λόγος· τίς δύναται αὐτοῦ ἀκούειν. Giac.

'V. 1026. —— Non ex iis sum quæ hæc mystice accipiunt, nec enim crediderim quicquam Æschylum ex Sacris literis vel fando audisse, nec e Psalmis vel Prophetis, vel incerto hominum rumore et quadam, ut ita dicam prophetiæ quicquam accepisse, nedum ut descensum Christi ad inferos, rem sane Christianis obscurissimam, et sic nec Scriptis Propheticis exstet tantum non tenebris immersam, recepisse. Adeant, qui volunt, præter Stanl. Comment. scriptorem anonymum quidem at elegantis ingenii et subacti judicii virum, qui Ephemeride Britanna (Gentleman's Magazine, March, &c. 1796) hanc fabulam tractavit. Itaque h. l. per θέος τις διάδοχος τῶν πόνων, Heros designari arbitror, qui quodammodo successor laborum Prometheo fuerit, non solum quod tot et tam ærumnosa atque ardua perpessus sit, sed quod in iis perferendis ad vitæ humanæ cultum ac convictum tam præclara beneficia contulerit. S. Butler.'

We have not extended our remarks beyond the *Prometheus Vinctus*, a noble tragedy, rich in moral sentiment and valuable knowledge; and the pleasure and instruction to be derived from which will be greatly increased by the various and ample illustration of this edition. The *Supplices* is edited and elucidated, exactly upon the same plan; with the Scholia, the version and amplified commentary of Stanley, and the body of notes, critical and philological, collected and composed by the sensible, exact, and learned editor. He has enjoyed a most valuable store of materials; and has shewn himself worthy of his advantages, by the good use which he has made of them. The work is dedicated to Earl Spencer.

We hope that the remaining volumes of this truly desirable work will be published with as much celerity as the health and professional duties of the editor, and the necessary care to secure typographical accuracy, will permit. Scholars will feel deep obligations to the munificence of the University for the *cheapness*, as well as for the other advantages, of this valuable and elaborate edition. The octavo copy is commodious and even handsome, except that the margins are narrower than the proportion of the page seems to require. The quarto is an elegant book.

We are concerned to have noticed more errors of the press than we expected to find in an edition of so much importance and value. Those which we have observed are, indeed, such as would be excusable under ordinary circumstances. But, in a place where competent correctors are abundant, and in a work which does not require precipitation,—a work which involves a portion of the reputation of that illustrious body under whose auspices it is published, we are intitled to look for a very high degree of correctness. In the *Notæ Criticæ* in the P. V. on v. 93. for ἀιχίασιν read ἀιχίαισιν: v. 104. for ΓΙΝΩΚΟΝΘ' read ΓΙΝΩΣΚΟΝΘ': on v. 607. line 2 from the bottom, for *ad* χρὴ read *ad* μὴ. In the *Notæ Philologicæ*, on v. 493. for *Appod.* read *Aphrod:* on v. 863. for ΕΧΘΡΟΣ read ΕΧΘΡΟΥΣ. These errata are found in both the editions.

We have been anxiously looking for Dr. Burney's expected work on the Choral Odes. That exquisite and liberal scholar will not, we trust, much longer withhold, from the readers of Æschylus, the pleasure and benefit which they have long anticipated.

May it be permitted, also, to indulge the hope, that the learned body, to which we are indebted for this valuable present to Greek literature, will extend its cares to the inedited Lexicon of Photius? It would be a serious disappointment indeed, were the hopes of almost twenty years to be finally blasted.

Art. III. *Sermons.* By James Finlayson, D. D. F. R. S. E. One of the Ministers of the High Church, and Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the University, of Edinburgh: To which is prefixed an Account of the Life and Character of the Author. 8vo. 1809. pp. lii. 458. Price 10s. 6d. bds. Longman & Co. 1809.

TACITUS observes of the emperor Galba, *major privato visus dum privatus fuit, et omnium consensu capax imperii nisi imperasset.* A similar remark may be made with regard to a multitude of writers. Had they endeavoured merely to enliven the social circle by the sallies of their wit, to instil into the young mind the first principles of science, or even to inflame the devotion and confirm the virtue of Christian communities, they might still have been thought able to write books. But, dissatisfied with pre-eminence in their own hamlets, ambitious of rivalling the greatest benefactors of mankind, they have ventured before the public only to expose their intellectual deficiencies, and expiate their temerity by sinking into neglect and contempt.

Though we should think Dr. Finlayson will not be classed with those unfortunate candidates for renown, yet we feel a strong suspicion that he was a more successful teacher of logic and metaphysics than of Christianity; and that the satisfaction of those who heard these sermons was greater than will be afforded to those who read them. We commend, however, the prudence of that friendship, which has not raised a worse monument to his memory. Instead of one volume, we might have had two, or three, or more; and in the place of a selection, which this seems to be, from the Doctor's finished compositions, we might have been obliged to toil through a huge collection of mere hints, rude sketches, and half-formed conceptions.

Besides a memoir of the author's life, the work before us contains twenty-three sermons; to which, for the benefit of our readers, we shall try to invent titles. The utility of preaching. The liberty of the disciples of Christ. Solution of doubts relative to the truth of the gospel. The life of Christ an image of ours. The temptation of Christ. The transfiguration. The extent of the divine law. The yoke of Christ. Instability of mind. Patience. Paul's commission. The death of Christ. Angels inquiring into the scheme of salvation. God the father of Christians. A funeral sermon for Dr. Blair. A funeral sermon for the right honourable Robert Dundas of Arniston, Esq. lord president of the court of session. The knowledge of a future state before and after the appearance of Jesus Christ. The future happiness of good men.

The life of Dr. F. is barren beyond that of literary men in neral. Without being enlivened by a single anecdote, or erested in the fortunes of one effort of his mind, we labour- through fifty-two pages of mere praise. He was born, b. 15, 1758, and died, Jan. 28, 1808. He taught logic and etaphysics in the university of Edinburgh, for the last twen- one years of his life; during which time he was successive- minister of the parish of Borthwick, of Lady Yester's urch, Old Gray Friars, and the High Church of Edin- rgh.

'He did not rest contented,' we are told, 'however, with a consciousness of the clear and intelligible manner in which his doctrines were communicated, and of the consequent probability that they must have been prehended and retained. He was impatient to convince himself, by the st satisfying proof, that his duty was not only done, but had succeeded producing its effect. For this purpose, he, every week, dedicated a tion of time to the oral examination of his pupils; and, by his masterly performance of this voluntary task, he rendered the exertion, to ich their minds were thus invited, not less attractive than advantageous.' p. xlix.

The discourses of this volume, though short, are not adapted to yawning readers. They possess a depth and solidity of ought, and a closeness of reasoning, that must be lost on the ttentive. They are pervaded by seriousness, and are often soned with a considerable spice of piety. No arts, however, employed to gain the confidence or excite the attention of reader. Depending either on the importance of his subject, the powers that he brings to the discussion of it, Dr. F. ries at once *in medias res.* When he is about to deliver any ng interesting, he does not inform us by strains and efforts bring it forth; nor when it is brought forth, does he pause admire his production or recover breath. He pursues his ject very closely, but has the art of being both copious condensed. We will endeavour to give a more particular account of some of the discourses.

That the nations which enjoy the light of the gospel surpass, nowledge, in virtue, and in happiness, those on whom it never shone, admits of no doubt: but whether this superiority should be attributed to Christianity, has often been coldly, and sometimes openly questioned. The ignorance, otry, and vices of its teachers, and the vague reports of the ues of certain eastern idolaters, have been exaggerated probabilities in favour of the negative. In spite of all , and though every man ought to be heard with a degree scepticism in praise of his own art or profession, Dr. F. in so manly, and yet so modest a manner, displayed the ity of preaching, as strongly to recommend that institution

to the impartial mind. As infidels of all descriptions are in general far more desirous to impart the wisdom in which they so justly glory, than to diffuse virtue and happiness, we shall only make an extract from that part of his reasoning, in which he shews that preaching has not only been attended with intellectual improvement, but has been itself the cause of great increase and a wide diffusion of knowledge.

'It threw into the circulation of human thought a new stock of interesting principles—principles well established themselves, fruitful in important consequences, and fitted to exercise all the higher faculties of understanding. It trained a numerous order of men, and forced them, by the very nature of their employment, to cultivate their intellectual talents, to cherish habits of regular thought, and to study the most effectual method of elucidating and confirming the doctrines which they taught. This order of men it mingled with the mass of the people, and placed them in a situation, where their example and instructions could not fail to draw forth and improve the reasoning powers of their hearers—We, my brethren, are scarcely in a condition to estimate fairly the full effect of such an institution. Its advantages extend themselves indirectly even to those who are seldom seen in the place of worship; and the habitual enjoyment of them conceals its power from our view. But what would an ancient philosopher have expected, if, by an institution like this, he could have spread the light of reason beyond the limits of his school, and explained the great principles of religious and moral science in a form adapted not to the capacity and the taste of the meanest of the people? Would he not have anticipated an æra of high intellectual cultivation, and hailed with rapture the return of that fabled age of gold, when men, guided merely by the light of their own minds, performed without restraint the obligations of duty, and enjoyed without interruption the pure delights of benevolence and virtue?—Behold, O Christian! an illumination far brighter than that of any philosophic school hath beamed on the world. *They who sat in darkness have seen a great light, and to them who sat in the region and shadow of death, light hath sprung up.* Schools of heavenly wisdom are opened through the nations of Christendom, where all ranks listen from their infancy to doctrines the most interesting and attractive, and where in learning the things of God, they have their faculties exercised, their taste formed, and their powers of judging and reasoning, even concerning earthly matters, gradually strengthened and improved.' p. 10, 11.

'Do not think, my brethren, that, if this institution were now to be withdrawn, the light which it has diffused would continue with us. Though modern times would still possess other means of illumination arising from the art of printing, from the almost universal diffusion of the art of reading, and from the general impulse given to the human powers, means which would operate to a certain extent, and for a while prevent the return of total darkness; yet without the aid of this institution, and of the *public schools*, which emanated from it, and of which it still forms the vivifying principle, they would gradually languish and decline. They have not sufficient power in themselves, and on their own account, to attract attention, or to excite the talents of the unthinking multitude. They are valued by them chiefly as a preparation for the blessings of religion

ruction; and, deprived of the co-operation and impulse given by it, they ould be like a machine that had lost its spring. Their force would soon se to reach the mass of the people; the natural darkness and corruption he human heart would soon prevail against them; and the cloud of erstition and barbarism would in a few ages return thick and deep on most enlightened nations of Europe.' p. 12.

Though Dr. F. employs great judgement in contrasting the erty that Christians enjoy with the moral slavery of Jews d Heathens, the sermons on that subject, it seems to us, are her defective. Could we deprive ourselves of all the no- ns we have derived from the gospel; could we converse fa- iarly with two or three of the disciples of Zoroaster, or to, or Cicero, or even of Moses, and then enter thorough- into the views and imbibe the spirit of Christianity, we uld have such a feeling of the sweets of the liberty of Christians as we may now reasonably despair of enjoying. s impossible, now, for the contrast greatly to affect us, ugh the points of contrast should be judiciously selected; ause one of the conditions cannot be realized by the ut- t efforts of our imagination. There is another view of the rty of the sons of God, much more adapted to touch the rt of a good man. By a comparison of his conduct with duty, he discovers so many sins as to oppress his mind; annot emancipate himself from the domination of his pas- s; and amidst the obstacles that retard his progress to per- ion, he trembles and sinks. As the gospel relieves the op- sion of guilt, is the vehicle of imparting an influence by h the disorders of his nature are rectified, and revives his age with its promises, he hails it as the message of his erance, and the guarantee of his safety. We do not plain that Dr. F. has omitted, but that he has so slightly hed, these parts of Christian liberty. We cannot, however, give the following extract.

the most enlightened nations the cloud of superstition hung dark, wful, and portentous. Their religion sprung from fear, and carried gh all its streams the bitterness of its fountain. Among their nume- ivinities there was not one whose peculiar attributes were benevolence ercy. They were all capricious, selfish, and revengeful: and the of their worshipper appeared in the cruel rites which he employed ease them, and in the numberless occurrences which revealed to him timations of their displeasure. A dream, an omen, any unusual excited his alarms: the general darkness which encompassed him, ted his alarms into settled terror: and his inability to determine Deity he had offended, in what his offence consisted, and by what it was to be atoned, often raised his terror to distraction and des-

deliver themselves from this slavish dread, even good men were mes tempted to cast away from them all thought of religion, and

all reverence for God and his worship. With this view Epicurus, in most enlightened days of Greece, devised for them a system of philosophical atheism. But did this system improve their condition? Alas, brethren, what security could they expect from the vain and monstrous tempt to stifle the best and most ennobling affections of their nature They soon found that, with the fears of religion, they had cast away comforts, and exchanged terror for misery unmixed and hopeless; the stillness of scepticism, like the stillness of the grave, is at all more alarming to the mind than even the spectres of superstition; that when sickness or misfortune irresistibly awaken the sleeping sentiments of devotion, the fears of God return upon them in wrath, and arm furies of guilt with tenfold vengeance.' pp. 39—41.

Doubts relative to the truth of the gospel are reduced Dr. F. to those that originate—in the meanness of the Saviour appearance, the mysteriousness of his doctrine, the insufficiency of the evidence that supports it, and the inadequacy of its success. Doubts of the first class are left to be entertained, or at least expressed, by the Jews. Not satisfied with merely solving them, Dr. F. compels them to furnish confirmations of the divinity of the Saviour's mission. With regard to doubts of the second class, he silences rather than satisfies. He represses the arrogance and presumption of the mind; but does not venture to answer the inquiries of boundless curiosity. Having proved that every man ought to be satisfied with the kind of objects that Revelation discloses, he thus endeavours to remove the difficulties that arise from the obscurity in which they are still involved.

'In that part of the New Testament which is addressed to the Gentiles frequent allusion is made to the mysteries, the most solemn religious institution of their country. In these mysteries, to which none were admitted without previous purification, certain divine truths were inculcated by the priests for the purpose of teaching the worshipper, 'how to live with comfort, and to die in hope.' These truths, before unknown to him, were revealed at his initiation into the mysteries, and made palpable to his senses by the splendid representations which accompanied them. Now in this respect, say the apostles, the preaching of the gospel corresponds to the Grecian mysteries. Truths before unknown, or veiled under the types of Jewish law—even the wisdom of God that had been hidden from the foundation of the world, are now made manifest to all nations for the obedience of faith. To us it has been given to know the mysteries of the kingdom, and we open our mouths boldly to declare them. It is a mistake, therefore, to suppose that the apostles represent the doctrines of Christ as still mysterious and incomprehensible. Their uniform language is, the mystery is revealed, and all men are commanded to come to the knowledge of the truth and to be saved.

'It is true that innumerable questions may be put respecting the things contained in the gospel, and to which no wise Christian will venture to give an answer; because the answer has not been revealed. His silence in this respect, however, is not peculiar. It is precisely similar to

very man with regard to all the other knowledge he possesses. The ources from which we derive our information in these two cases are in- eed different. In the one we trust revelation for ultimate facts; and in e other we trust our senses and our feelings. But in both cases, the nge of our knowledge concerning these facts is precisely of the same xtent, and bounded by similar limits. In both we may know clearly the cts themselves, and the relations they bear to each other, so far as is ne- ssary for our comfort and the direction of our conduct. But whenever e attempt to advance a step farther either in the world of revelation or in e world of sense, and to determine the nature, the manner, and the cause what is presented to us, we find our progress bounded by a line of im- netrable obscurity. You know that you are, and that you have a body d a soul. But can you explain the nature of these substances, or of e union that constitutes them one person, or of the means by which they tually affect each other? You see other men around you, and you l that by their words they can influence the resolutions and the passions your hearts. But can you tell how this happens, or why mere sounds, ich are but agitations of the air, have the power of producing such ef- ts? You behold the earth covered with verdure, grass growing for tle, and herb for the service of men. But can you tell either how the ss grows, or serves for nourishment, or changes into flesh and sinews bones? No, my brethren, on these points, and all others of a simi- kind, the most enlightened philosopher, though he may have unveiled e steps of the process, and learned to pronounce some hard names con- ning it, is at bottom, and with regard to the real acting causes, as ig- ant as the most uninstructed of the people. Your ignorance on these ts, from being familiar to you, may pass unobserved; but it is not on account less real.

If this then be the condition of all our knowledge, why should we ect that our knowledge of divine things should form an exception to general law, and that the facts of revelation should be more explicable s than parallel facts in the world of sense? These facts constitute all is necessary to impress our hearts and direct our conduct; and they recorded in scripture with sufficient clearness and precision. That is, and governs the world; that though strictly one, he manifests elf under the three characters borne by the Father, the Son, and the y Ghost; that in the character of Son he interposed, in human form, ake atonement for sin, and to ransom from destruction the race he had ed; that as the Holy Ghost, he renews them in the spirit of their , comforts them in sorrow, and aids them in the struggles of virtue: men are destined for immortality; that the dominion which death ex- es over them is to be subverted, and that they shall all be recalled from old embrace to stand before their Judge, and receive according to the done in the body.—These are facts of which a Christian who be- the scripture can no more be ignorant, than he can be ignorant of bjects that strike his senses; and our inability to explain questions of lative curiosity respecting them can no more intitle us to reject them, our inability to explain similar questions respecting sensible objects ntitle us to reject the existence of the material world.' pp. 77—81.

is reasoning seems just. Revelation becomes necessary, use our reason could not arrive at the knowledge of those

truths that involve our present and future happiness. As it is given to assist us where reason entirely fails, or can only conjecture, its dictates require implicit submission. Our first object is to ascertain whether the gospel be a revelation from God; and then to examine its contents. If that conviction of the divinity of the scriptures, which always attends a sober examination of its evidence, be produced in our minds we shall read, not to object, but to understand. We shall follow, not dispute, the directions of our guide to happiness. It is from a want of due submission to the authority of scripture, that our faith is ever shaken by the inexplicable nature of its doctrines.

We must however dissent from Dr. F. when he asserts (p. 82.) that pious and well disposed persons have often complained that the evidence of Christianity is insufficient to support our faith. For 'if any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God.' Modern infidels make no pretensions to piety. They consider it as nearly allied to the monster whom Epicurus dared to encounter; and for their generous efforts to deliver men from the restraints, and deprive them of the consolations of piety, they assure themselves a place in the temple of fame on a level with that hero of philosophy. In fact, it is the gospel alone that produces piety. The most vigorous exertions of reason leave the character of God in such obscurity, afford so little encouragement to creatures of our stamp to appear in the divine presence, and confine the range of the imagination, that the scripture, with it supported by but half its present evidence, must be very grateful to a man of a small portion of pious feeling. We must be contented to dismiss with our approbation the solutions Dr. F. has supplied of the two remaining classes of doubts.

It surprised us to meet with an observation so unphilosophical and pernicious as the following, from the pen of Dr. Finlayson. 'Our works,' (he says)

'Have gradually formed within us the dispositions and powers which are then to operate unopposed, and by their exercise and the attainment of their objects, to constitute the chief part of the heavenly felicity.' p. 4

Instead of offering any remarks upon it ourselves, we shall make an extract from the excellent sermon on the extent of the divine law, in which he lays open the unsoundness of the remark we have just quoted.

'Actions in themselves, and separated from the motives which produce them, have no moral quality whatever. They are natural effects of springs that operate within us, and follow these springs as necessarily as any effect follows its cause. In themselves therefore they can be objects neither praise nor blame. These attributes belong to them only in consequence of their connection with certain inward principles of choice;

ce, to the conviction of all mankind, the same outward action may be er good or bad according to the quality of the principle which pro- ed it.

The observation that has now been made respecting external actions, a great measure true also respecting even the dispositions and habits he mind. These are, in many cases, blind impulses, which in them- es are neither good nor bad. They receive a moral character only m the illuminating principle by which they are formed and directed. tue and vice are qualities of intelligent beings alone, and must there- derive their origin from those intellectual powers of reason and con- nce by which such beings are distinguished.

From these observations it follows that the commandment of God for ulating our moral conduct must reach beyond our actions and disposi- ns, to the principles of choice by which such actions and dispositions e been formed. These principles it takes under its control, purifying m from every improper influence, and requiring that in all cases the ice which they make be conformable to the divine will, as announced us by the voice of conscience, and the law from heaven. It is this red regard to the divine will—this inward conviction of duty which nstitutes the essence of moral obligation, and which is therefore neces- y to give to our actions dignity and value. Hence, in conformity h this doctrine, the scriptures invariably represent the heart as the seat right and wrong, as containing *the good treasure out of which a good n bringeth forth that which is good, or the evil treasure out of which an l man bringeth forth that which is evil.* They command us *to keep the art with all diligence, because out of it are the issues of life;* they teach us t the heart is the object to which, in judging of our character, God ll look; and they declare that its most hidden springs are subject to e control of his law: for *the word of God is quick and powerful, and arper than any two edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of ul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the oughts and intents of the heart.*

'In estimating the moral worth of our conduct, therefore, we should t only see that the matter of our actions be right and conformable to le: we must also take into account, as the chief circumstance, the li- ng principle from which they flow. Unless we feel that they have pro- eeded either from an immediate sense of obligation, or at least from ha- tual dispositions formed originally on principles of duty, we can have o confidence in their value. Without this requisite they may perhaps e useful to the world, and conducive to our private comfort; but they nnot be morally good, nor commensurate with the commandment of od.' pp. 194—197.

Several passages in the discourse on the death of Christ fforded us much pleasure, but we cannot extend our quota- ions.

On the whole, these sermons possess in an eminent degree he first virtue of eloquence, perspicuity. Considered as dis- ourses addressed to a mixed audience, it will strike every eader that some of the divisions are clumsy, and that seve- al of the sermons might by a different arrangement have

been made more instructive as well as more impressi
The precise point of discussion is not always rendered
prominent, as to be obvious to every apprehension; and m
ny of the reasonings are not so dilated and simplified,
to produce their full effect. Too great a compliment is pa
to the intellect of the hearer, an error with which the reade
however, may not be displeased. There is also a more se
ous defect, the want of earnest and evident exertion to do goo
Dr. F. instructs and convinces: but he does not mo
He discusses the most important subjects with the coldness of
philosopher, instead of the ardour and enthusiasm of the Chri
tian teacher. The close of his sermons, therefore, is in gener
the most exceptionable; he almost always fails to apply h
subject to the conscience; and leaves the effect of the di
course to the reader's discretion, as if it were no part of th
preacher's concern. The general quality of the publicatio
nevertheless, intitles it to attention from the discriminatin
reader, and to a respectable rank among the productions
the Scottish pulpit.

Art. IV. *Mathematical Tables:* Containing the Logarithms of Nu
bers; Tables of Sines, Tangents, and Secants, both Natural and L
garithmic, to every Minute of the Quadrant; a Table of Versed-sine
both Natural and Logarithmic, to every Minute of the Semicircle;
Table of Sexagesimal Parts, to every Second Minute, and every tw
Third Minutes, reduced to the Denomination of a First Minute; an
Supplementary Tables. To which is prefixed a Particular Accou
of the Nature and Use of Logarithms of Numbers, Sines, Tangent
Secants, and Versed Sines, with the Manner of their Formation. B
George Douglas, Teacher of Mathematics; Author of a Translatio
of the Elements of Euclid, and of the Art of Drawing in Perspectiv
Royal 8vo. pp. xxxviii. 166. Price 10s. 6d. Edinburgh, Mundel
and Co. Richardson. 1809.

MOST of our mathematical readers will very well recol-
lect, that, about twenty-five years ago, Dr. Hutton, o
the Royal Military Academy, published, in a large octavo vo-
lume, a valuable collection of Logarithmic Tables, accompa-
nied with an elaborate and interesting Introduction containing
a large and original history of the discoveries and writings
relative to Logarithms and Trigonometry, together with a com-
plete description and explanation of the Tables. During these
twenty-five years, scarcely any other collection of Logarith-
mic tabl s has been published in England, except Michael
Taylor's, printed in large quarto, under the superintendence
of the Astronomer Royal, in 1792; while every year, almost
of the same period, has produced some paltry collection of
Mathematical Tables from an Edinburgh press. This is a cu-

rious phenomenon, for which it would not be very difficult to account; and on some future occasion we may be induced, perhaps, to bestow some further notice upon it: but we have not room to enter upon the discussion here; Mr. George Douglas has provided us with employment enough of another kind.

This gentleman, with a species of modesty almost unknown in England, yet which we should hope is not quite indigenous to the other side of the Tweed, 'has *claimed* for his Tables a *preference* over any other tables that are in circulation'—of course meaning to include the tables of Hutton, Taylor, Callet, and Prony But he wishes to confine the comparison principally, it seems, to those which 'have been corrected and enlarged by Dr. Hutton, with indefatigable labour.'

'The Doctor', he says, 'is entitled to great praise for the pains he has taken, not only in comparing with other tables, but likewise for the many learned and ingenious *remarks* he has made in his introduction to that work.'

'Notwithstanding Doctor Hutton's merit in these respects, the Author of this collection, does not hesitate to enter into a competition, in preference of this collection, in point of accuracy and extensive usefulness, to Doctor Hutton's, or any other collection in circulation.

'In establishing this part of his claim of preference, he has shewn that the logarithm of any number is found to a greater degree of accuracy by the tables in this collection, than can be obtained by Hutton's or any similar collection, if the number exceeds four places of figures; which he has illustrated by several examples.

'And secondly, he has shewn, that when second and third minutes enter the calculation, that by the table of sexagesimal parts, the calculation is made by at least three times fewer figures than it can be done by the ordinary directions without these tables.

'In the third place, he states, that by the table of versed sines being extended to 180 degrees, the necessity of making a calculation when above 90 degrees, or working with the supplement, is avoided.' pp. i. ii.

Yet he afterwards says,

'the Author has endeavoured to prove that the collection now offered to the public, although comprehended in less than one half the compass of Hutton's collection, will carry calculations to a greater extent, and with more accuracy, than those of Hutton, or *any other collection of like form which is now in circulation.*'

And again,

'Having thus claimed a competition and assigned reasons, the author rests the decision with the candid and learned calculator.'

How must the general reader, who peruses what he pleases, and *only* what he pleases, pity us poor reviewers, who have to examine Mr. Douglas's 'claims' and to make the comparison which he challenges! When a counterfeit guinea is placed before us, of which the exterior nicely imitates that

of the genuine coin, and the weight is but little inferior, the is exercise for skill, and some degree of merit, in detecting the imposition. But if a man should boldly present to merely a varnished nut-shell, and exclaim, 'There, did yo ever see a more beautiful and valuable *diamond?*', we kno not which would astonish us the most, his effrontery or h folly. In just such a predicament, are we placed by M George Douglas. For once, however, we shall submit to th drudgery of making such a comparison as this: though, w have no expectation from it, except that of stopping th mouth of ignorance and presumption.

The Introduction to Dr. Hutton's Tables fills 179 pages. I comprises a history of trigonometrical tables before the inven tion of logarithms, with the several methods of constructing them; then the history of the invention of logarithms, wit the various modes of construction by Napier, Kepler, Briggs James Gregory, Mercator, Sir Isaac Newton, Halley, Sharp Cotes, Taylor, Long, Jones, Reid, Dodson: these are fol lowed by a judicious synopsis of logarithmic arithmetic; rule for the solutions of all the cases of plane and spherical triangles accompanied by several improved methods in ambiguous cases communicated by Dr. Maskelyne; directions for the use of the Traverse table, the rules of Mercator's sailing, &c. The tables are—of Logarithms from 1 to 100000, logarithms to 20 places, the same with differences, logarithms to 61 places, the same with differences, hyperbolic logarithms, logistic loga rithms, sines and tangents to every second in the first two de grees, natural and logarithmic sines, tangents, secants, and versed sines, to every minute of the quadrant, traverse table, circular arcs, table to change common and hyperbolic loga rithms from one to the other, points of the compass reduced to degrees. These tables are arranged so as greatly to faci litate their use, and guard against the admission of errors; and they are printed more correctly than *any* mathematical ta bles extant, the beautiful stereotype edition of Callet not ex cepted. And with respect to the Introduction, it would be extremely unjust not to say that it contains a *much* greater va riety of curious, interesting, and important matter, on sub jects connected with logarithms and trigonometry, than can be found in *any* other single volume in *any* language.

We must next inform the reader what it is for which Mr. Douglas 'claims a competition' with this volume of such esta blished reputation and utility. First, we are presented with a most meagre, deficient, immethodical, and erroneous Intro duction, in which there is a very clumsy exhibition of loga rithmic arithmetic, but no directions for solving the cases of plane and spherical trigonometry, no Mercator's sailing, and no explicit representation of the principles and construction

logarithms. A reader of this work alone could never learn, example, the simple truth, that all logarithms of any one ale are comprehended in the form $N=b^l$ (N being the num-er, l the logarithm, and b the logarithmic base): he would ver learn what was the *modulus* of a logarithm, or whether e three angles of every plane triangle were together greater less than equal to two right angles. The Introduction, how-er, contains enough of another kind of matter, on which shall presently comment. As to the logarithmic tables, ey are in fact neither more nor less than the *first column* each page of Hutton's logarithms throughout, omitting e other nine columns! That is, they are just *one-tenth* Hutton's tables, omitting besides the small tablets of pro-rtional parts, which are so judiciously arranged by Hut-n on each respective page, and by which the labour of a le-of-three operation is uniformly saved without any sacri-e of accuracy. The other tables are, of natural and loga-hmic sines, tangents, and secants, to every minute of the adrant, and of natural and logarithmic versed-sines to every nute of the semi-circle, a table of sexagesimals, and four pplementary tables. The arrangement of most of these ta-s is excessively bad: the large tables thrown into one ag-egate in Hutton being here split, and dispersed into dif-ent places; natural in one, artificial in another, sines and gents in one, versed-sines in another; the titles cosines, co-gents, &c. *omitted*, as well as the numbers of the degrees the bottom of the pages for the last half of the quadrant, the *differences* of logs. in all the columns! To compen-e for these and many other omissions, the author has, it is e, given the versed-sines for every minute in the semi-cir-cle,—a marvellous improvement indeed! Those who know w to estimate its utility, will deeply regret that he did not end it to another 180 degrees, and give the tables for *whole circle*; and that he did not indulge with a like ex-sion the tables of sines, tangents, and secants, carefully wing their respective mutations from *plus* to *minus* as they velled through the different quadrants of the circle. That eed would have been to employ his time and labour nobly: person surely could then have been found bold enough to cribe our author, as we now do, in the language of Phædrus *Gratis anhelans, multa agendo nil agens!*

But, says Mr. Douglas, I have 'shewn that the logarithm of number is found to a greater degree of accuracy by the ta-s in this collection, than can be obtained by Hutton's or any ilar collection'. How does he shew this? Why, by mul-ying together the number 12 and 1321 logarithmically, and rming that the number 15852, which corresponds most rly to the resulting logarithm 4·2000840 in Hutton's tables,

though it be the true product, '*is nearly half an unit* t*much*'. The true logarithm to *nine* places Mr. D. kindly in forms us is 4·20008408, and the log. in Hutton's tables i 4·2000841 : yet Hutton's is not the right logarithm! and th answer determined by his tables, though agreeing with th producta scertained by the common arithmetical process, an really agreeing with the tabular logarithm within 1 in the se*venth* place of decimals, is positively affirmed to be incorrec Is this the result of ignorance and insuperable stupidity, o of wickedness and art? We really cannot decide. Is no Mr. D. able to comprehend that what he does with *his* tabl may be accomplished with equal accuracy by merely the firs column in each page of Hutton's? And does he not kno that those who employ Hutton's tables really effect, by mean of the small tablets of proportional parts on each page, wha Mr. D. proposes to have done by a distinct rule-of-three ope ration in each individual case? It would seem he is ignora of all this, for he positively affirms, in language that w would much rather quote than misrepresent, that 'It is *eviden* that by a table of 4 places of numbers, and 7 places of lo garithms, the logarithm of 5, 6, or 7 places of figures, are foun to a *greater* degree of accuracy, than from Hutton's or an other table of 5 places, which extend no farther than 7 plac of logarithms'. O! ye unlearned and absurd computers former ages, ye Napiers, and Briggs's, and Sharps! ho many an aching head and weary eye might ye have save had Mr. Douglas been your contemporary, and made it *evide* that the shorter and more imperfect your tables, the better use!

Let us, however, summon patience to accompany our ill miné while he proves the superiority of his tables of sines, & to Hutton's. This he does by adducing 6 or 7 examples, of which are either designedly or accidentally incorrect. Th in finding the log. sine of 57° 18′ 19″ 54‴, he takes from sexagesimal table that corresponding to 19″ 54‴, nam ·3316; this he immediately multiplies, or *means* to multip by 811; but previously to performing the operation, he eit for the purpose of shewing how dexterously he can blund or because another number will suit his purpose bet changes ·3316 to ·3366, and thus obtains a result. In next example, he changes ·2616, taken from the sexagesi table, into ·26166; and by that adroit kind of process obt another result, equally correct, and honourably found.

But we are too weary to pursue this exposure farther. ter what we have stated, it would be insulting to our reader dwell upon Mr. D.'s literary blunders, his bad spelling, grammar, and ridiculous etymologies. He tells us, it is t that the word sine is derived from *sinus*, a bay, which to th

know the true etymon* of the word will appear just as ect as to say it is derived from *nidus*, a nest. Yet s of this kind are as nothing, compared with the spirit could boldly demand a competition of this wretched per- ance with the most valuable and established publications e subject; and which could support the claim to superi- by a tissue of miserable misrepresentation: by blunder- n almost every page, and in the same breath affirming another work contained 'several *capital* errors', where s not been able to detect one.

e must not forget to add that this author informs his rs *twice*, that he has constructed a table of errata of a liar kind: being 'so arranged that the errors committed y page can be pasted upon the bottom of that page, or margin; by which means the errors being before the of the calculator, he is in no danger of being misled, than if the figure had stood in its proper place'. He recommends the purchaser himself to perform this im- nt business of pasting, as he may do it 'more attentively he book-binder'; and, after all, he actually forgets to the table:—*Poor George Douglas! ! !*

N. *Letters from Portugal and Spain, comprising an Account of the rations of the Armies under their Excellencies Sir Arthur Wellesley, Sir John Moore, from the landing of the Troops in Mondego Bay e Battle at Corunna.* Illustrated with Engravings, &c. By Adam e, M.D. F.L.S. Member of the Royal College of Physicians, Physician to his Majesty's Forces. 4to. pp. 470. price 2*l.* 2*s.* Phil- 1809.

efforts of the people of Portugal and Spain to re- the encroachments of an unprecedented usurpation, een viewed, by our countrymen, with an ardour bor- on enthusiasm. To this feeling of interest in the mind, we are probably indebted for the publication present performance. The motive, though not in all s satisfactory, is yet by no means unjustifiable. Of ndidates for literary distinction, some contend for tem- vogue, and some for durable reputation; the great- undoubtedly is created by events; and he who ho- endeavours to gratify a laudable curiosity is intitled to n and thanks. Of late, indeed, our obligations in y have been somewhat numerous. The press has y been put in requisition to unburden the politician, imburse the tourist; but some even of our military, d seem, ambitious both of the laurel and the bay,

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* See Introduction, Hutton's Tables, p. 20.

have issued forth to battle with a view to authorship. T
lettered heroes appear to have adopted the sentiment of
Roman historian with particular complacency — *Pulch*
est bene facere reipublicæ ; etiam bene dicere haud absur
est. — At least, whatever might be their speculations a
good writing, they have perfectly comprehended the ad
tages afforded by the inquisitive spirit of the moment;
have they seen any thing peculiarly absurd in the an
pation of a rapid sale and multiplied editions.

We are far from attributing any sinister intention to
writer of this work; but he will excuse us for conje
ing, that his letters, if 'not originally intended for
press', have undergone a very serious metamorphosis.
informs us, indeed, that he found 'it requisite to *omit*
alter many passages'. But this, we suspect, is not all.
incline to think that on the original substruction very
siderable *additions* have been superinduced. These ep
have decidedly the appearance of home manufacture
foreign materials. It is not in nature, even for a son o
triple gifted Apollo, to traverse a difficult country, to
proach or retire from an indefatigable enemy with
moens in one hand and Le Sage in another, or to retar
hurry of a rapid retreat by retrograde movements t
distance of 'three centuries', and composing elaborate
cants on wet weather and the setting sun. All this
ration, we humbly conceive, might very possibly b
produce of leisure hours in Bridge Street. There is
thing, it is true, very inviting in the idea of letters
from the spot. By the adoption of time present, in p
ence to time past, a writer has it in his power to
a certain air of vivacity and sprightliness to his nar
and considerably to heighten the dramatic effect.
is not easy to carry on the deception consistently. In
ing up his raw materials, he must encounter frequent
tations to assume the merit of tenacious memory, rea
of fancy, and skilfulness at illustration; and when it be
'requisite to omit and alter many passages', he may
sensibly seduced into a sort of political prescience.
the difficulty of foretelling events is materially dimi
— after they have happened: and, with the aid of
variæ lectiones and conjectural emendations, a letter-w
common faculties might pass for a respectable proph
Neale's happy talent of prognostication has repeated
cited in us a very vivid astonishment.

It is time, however, to introduce our readers to th
as we find it. Dr. N. has unfolded his intentions
preface; and in a manner not less elegant than pe
ous.

'The points,' he says, 'which have principally engaged his attention re, the positions and operations of the armies in Portugal and Spain; ccasional descriptions of the face of both countries: which descriptions, y the way, are accompanied with several drawings, traits of the charac- rs of their inhabitants, and as was to be expected, remarks on vari- ous occurrences connected with his own profession.'

Dr. Neale left England in General Anstruther's brigade, as hysician to his majesty's forces, and joined Sir Arthur ellesley at Vimiera, a few hours previous to the battle of e 21st of August. Of that memorable conflict he was an e witness, and after the fight was actively employed in the ré of the wounded. It is probable our long familiarity with r has greatly subdued those emotions which its devasta- ns are calculated to produce: yet the following passage, ich delineates only a retired scene in a much larger pic- re, cannot be contemplated, we think, with total indifference; d we quote it with increased pleasure, as it does honour the author's feelings.

'Close to the spot where Major General Ferguson's brigade received attack of the French, stood a small farm house, into which it had n determined to carry the wounded. Thither I repaired, and wit- sed a scene the most distressing. Around the building whose interior crowded with the wounded, lay a number of poor fellows in the test agony; not only from the anguish of their wounds (many of ch were deplorable) but from the intense heat of the sun which in- sed the parching fever induced by pain and loss of blood. Two fig- s afforded the scanty blessing of a sort of shade to the few who were dled together beneath their almost leafless branches. Over the sur- ding field lay scattered the fragments of arms, and military equipments very description: caps, muskets, swords, bayonets, belts and cartouch es covered the ground; on which were also stretched in many an l group, the friend and foe, the dying and the dead. The same ca- ous grave soon after received the natives of different climes; who had drawn their first breath on the banks of the Thames he Tiber, the Seine or the Vistula. How unaccountable are those nsations of Providence, by which beings totally unknown to one ano- re thus assembled, from regions the most remote, for the dire purpose utual destruction.

'On entering the cottage to survey the sadly interesting group within, I nized amid the gloom of an inner apartment, the features of an officer whom I was formerly well acquainted. On approaching he recollected nd pointed to the spot where the fatal lead had entered. I was to perceive that the wound was not immediately dangerous, and tly tendered him my services. The ball had been extracted by a sur- He pressed my hand, and thanked me: while in his dim eye there ed a grateful tear, which he turned his head aside to conceal. I ed the assurances which he had before received from his surgeon is wound was not mortal, and having advised a bleeding, which was ly performed, I quitted him to offer my services to any of those who might require them'. pp 15—17.

With regard to the convention of Cintra, Dr. Neale has merely echoed the opinions of the generality of our journalists: we ought rather to have said, anticipated those industrious writers, for he deals largely in conjectures about the *future* fermentation of the quid-nuncs. He does not, however, dogmatize on the impolicy of that measure: he even observes, with classical modesty, 'non *mihi* est tantas componere lites'; but he contrives to insinuate his disapprobation through the medium of others, with singular adroitness. — Sir Arthur Wellesley is the object of his most unbounded admiration. We can assure our readers that Dr. Adam Neale has bestowed some of his very best writing on the '*innate* military acumen' and the '*instinctive* readiness' of this heaven-born general. Plain prose sinks under him, and scarcely can the tragic muse herself support the weight of his conceptions, or do justice to the dignity of his applause. So far all is well. These effusions of a sportive fancy we would not too cynically repress. But we would seriously put it to Dr. Neale, whether he has not very unwarrantably invaded the province of his Lordship's biographical undertaker *in esse*, when he coolly sits down to indite twenty pages of life and adventures. In truth we shrewdly suspect, that in epistle the thirteenth the Doctor has been much more careful to 'alter' than to 'omit.'

Our confined limits forbid us to follow Dr. N. in his picturesque excursions round Lisbon, and his amusing visits to churches, monasteries, picture galleries, and royal museums. Common mortals might perhaps have felt unable to forget the petty tumult of the times, and to give their undistracted attention to subjects of such paramount importance. But Dr. N. is of a superior order. The composure of his mind is truly enviable. His delightful contemplations, however, are at length interrupted by a summons to more active duties in Spain: though he cannot suppress a sigh of regret at leaving unexamined the 'terrestrial paradise of Cintra, and at having 'lost many sights which he wished to have been able to *describe*,' a motive for wishing to see sights which we must own is very *disinterested*.

But let not the reader be discouraged. He will meet in the sequel with ample compensation for this disappointment; not only in the more leisurely advance to Salamanca, but in the rapid march to Sahagun, and the hurried retreat upon Corunna, the 'face of the country' is still uppermost: fine 'sights' still await him; Dr. N. is abundantly 'able to describe.' The indefatigable topographer sallies out with a fixed determination to delineate every object that comes within his sphere of vision; he works up his scenery with the contemplative eye

ss of a tourist to Windermere; and appears as solicitous to nsmit the physiognomy of the country to posterity, as if by magic look he could charm it into perpetual rest, and the ages of war and the revolution of seasons would effect no eration in its surface. His observations are sometimes mi-te; of which character, perhaps, may be thought his obliging mmunications in reference to Signora La Mottaye's house l pleasure grounds.

'The house stands on the side of a small hill, commanding a view he lake of Saccavem and the Tagus to the right, and some olive nds, on the slope of an adjoining hill to the left. In the bottom lies mall hamlet, half hid by rocks and olive plantations, through which ed many a wreath of blue smoke, illuminated by the rising sun. The garden contains a small fountain, surrounded by high myrtle and hedges, a grotto of shell work and a variety of rare South American bs. Close adjoining is a huge draw well (the *indispenasble* requi-of a Portugueze garden) from which the water is conveyed by means aqueduct to the offices of the house. The garden communicates the latter by a broad gravel walk, sheltered from the sun by the es of a thriving *pariera*, now loaded with the ripe clusters of the high ured muscatell.' pp. 131—132.

ometimes we are presented with specimens of the beauti-as in the following delineation of 'some of the valleys.'

'he country near this road is bare and unpleasant to the eye; and r its novelty often compensating for the absence of other qua-must be allowed to be very uninteresting. Yet in some of the s are scattered little villages, whose white walls glitter from amidst rk foliage of laurels and olive trees: while the commons, cover-h heaths, myrtles, and gum cistus, pour forth their fragrance before dent rays of the sun.'

ese however are diversified with alternations of the sub-nd terrific. An example occurs in the following account oisterous evening.

was now pitch dark, and very heavy clouds shrowded the face en. Through their breaks, I could at interval perceive the even-r. Along the horizon streamed a lingering gleam of twilight. ently the thunder began to murmur through the valleys. I clap-rs to my horse, who, frightened at the vivid gleams of light-rted quickly along. On pulling up, I found I had lost the track. uds now burst and discharged their contents. I was drenched to , and my horse completely knocked up. I dismounted, and along, fearful of tumbling over rocky precipices, &c. &c.'

whole of this adventure is too long for insertion. It owever be extremely interesting to those who like to eir feelings ploughed and harrowed, and with slight we think would do infinite credit to the next new no-he following sentence would of course be retained.

blue lightening gleamed through the slates which covered the

roof; the *large* drops of rain hissed as they pattered on the glowi embers; the *huge* cork trees groaned beneath the howling storm; while — sunk to repose. pp 166—168.

Throughout prevails a delightful serenity of temper, and never failing faculty of observation. Our author has bee describing the sufferings of the army on its retreat betwee Astorga and Lugo.

'But why dwell on these horrors: the bare idea of which must ma you shudder? Descending the western side of the mountain, by a ro many (*quere* how many?) feet deep in mud, we reached the village Honorias, situated close to a *fine oak-wood.* This part of the mount is *very rich in plants and shrubs; I particularly* remarked great qu tities of *black hellebore* growing very luxuriantly'. p. 305.

We cannot be expected to enter minutely into our autho progressive series of despatches. Briefly, however, we m observe, that with some allowance for occasional prejudic and a sort of colloquial prolixity, they form neither an u candid nor an uninteresting commentary on the operations an eventful campaign; and that, notwithstanding the outra ous superabundance of historical retrospects and topog phical details, they contain some striking facts illustrative Spanish character and manners.

The disastrous issue of our late efforts to confer indep dence on the peninsula, is but too well known. Resting positive assurances of active and effectual assistance from Spanish government, Sir John Moore promptly advanced aid the spirit of the country. He had not, however, proce ed far, before he found the government weak and disor ized, the inhabitants supine, the country defenceless and poverished, and the real strength and composition of the tive troops utterly contemptible when contrasted with the ciplined valour and superior numbers of the enemy. At S manca he halted, to secure a junction between the differen visions of his army; a delay rendered still more necessar the total defeat and dispersion of the Spanish forces. H py would it have been had the commander in chief here ried into effect his intention of retiring from an unprof contest. But the resistance of the capital gave a short tu the tide of affairs; and determined to risk every thing r than disappoint the sanguine expectations of his countr incur even a suspicion of a dereliction of the cause, he m still farther in advance, designing to give a sudden bl the corps under Marshal Soult at Saldanha, and relie southern provinces. The movement was successful only diversion. The French general declined an engage but the enemy advanced with all his disposable force

Madrid; and the only chance of preserving the British army was an instant and a quick retreat.

Dr. Neale has pourtrayed the sufferings of the army on this occasion with a sympathetic pencil; and given a loose to his feelings, in the following lines.

'The shadows of night on the mountains fell fast,
The huge chesnuts shook to the hoarse sounding blast;
And rocks the swoln torrents were dashing around,
While the glens and dark caverns re-echoed each sound!
The trooper, benighted, still urged on his way,
And deplor'd the deep roads and the short wintry day;
Yet still as the sleet fell his dark locks among
He soothed his poor charger, and sighed while he sung:
'Ill fated the day, when to succour proud Spain,
The transports of Britain set sail o'er the main;
More luckless the hour when, approaching its strand,
The cannon's loud roar gave the signal to land.
Regardless of danger, we dashed thro' the wave,
And at length touched the soil which we panted to save;
But more fleet than the hind were their legions in flight,
And extinct was the flame which we came to excite.
'Betrayed by the slaves whom we strove to set free
Indignant we trace back our steps to the sea;
And sinking beneath every horror of war,
Often seek the lone taper that glimmers afar;
Pale, shivering, and hungry, we knock at the door,
And some food or a lodging perhaps we implore;
No! dead are their bosoms to pity's soft tie,
And the poor houseless trooper must lie down and die!
'Now harsh be your lot, ye false patriots of Spain,
Long and much may ye suffer beneath the French chain;
May your children as conscripts from home torn away
Starve and perish like us to misfortune a prey:
Then some pangs of regret your stern bosoms may smite,
And the tears of regret be your portion by night.'
'He ceas'd—For more loud and more keen blew the blast,
The rain fell in torrents as onward he past
Despairing and reckless: oft through the grim night
The ghosts of his comrades appeared to his sight:
He rode — but, alas! by the dawning of morn
Cold and lifeless the trooper lay under a thorn.'

The generalship of Sir John Moore by no means extorts burst of eulogy from Dr. Neale with which he stunned us former occasion; and, on the whole, our author seems ined to censure both his inactivity at Salamanca, and the dity of his retreat toward Corunna. We do not feel ourselves ed upon to discuss his opinions on these points; for they confused and contradictory, caught up from the tittle-

tattle of the camp, and not formed upon a just and compre-
hensive survey of circumstances.

That Dr. Neale should have expressed these fluctuation
of sentiment in private letters was natural and proper; b
that he should have obtruded them half hatched upon the pu
lic, is not quite so defensible.—The tumultuous expectation
which so long agitated the public breast, in reference to t
Spanish cause, have nearly, we believe, subsided. The drea
of hope is dissolved; and the general voice declares, that
fighting the battles of an ungenerous and half-barbarous n
tion, not too little has been done, but too much. The hea
less indifference, indeed, of the great mass of the people
the scenes around them, did we not reflect on the folly a
imbecility of their Juntas, would almost surpass belief; a
in too many instances their momentary struggle to throw
the yoke of foreign bondage was less the glow of a noble p
triotism than the impulse of a sanguinary and ferocious
venge*. The hateful influence of a despotic superstiti
seemed to repress every genial principle of thought and acti
In fact, they had few benefits to contend for; and even su
posing them to have been unanimous in their feeling, and d
termined in their resistance, yet, under the guidance of a g
vernment disunited in council and operation, unprepared
reverses, sluggish in the face of danger, and confident on
very brink of ruin, they would only have lengthened out
ineffectual struggle. For what one measure of policy did t
Juntas propose? Did they proclaim an extended liberty
the subject, an impartial administration of justice, the abo
tion of oppressive laws, or the diminution of the public b
dens? Did they endeavour to mitigate the rigours of r
gious intolerance, or unbar the dreary dungeons of the
quisition? Nothing of all this. And can we wonder at
event? "He that leadeth into captivity, shall go into cap
vity; he that killeth with the sword, shall be killed with
sword†."

The literary merits of these letters are inconsidera
Their prevailing defect, as our readers will perceive, is a w
of simplicity. There is no chasteness in the narrative;

* Of this disposition to shrink abashed from real danger, and to
their fury upon the wounded and the captive, Dr. N. produces sever
stances; one we shall select.—'I have just been to see the prisoners
are lodged in a house overlooking the square, while a crowd of
niards is pressing about the door apparently regretting the distanc
which they are kept by the bayonets of our guard of grenadiers.
fellows would put them all to death in cold blood, without remorse, if
could get at them.' p. 251.

† Rev. xiii. 10.

a profuse accumulation of epithets the descriptions are ndered unmeaning and indistinct. The work adds little that valuable to our stock of knowledge; nor does it possess any owerful attractions to protect it from oblivion, when the tran- ent interest which the subject of it excites shall attach to mote scenes and fresh occurrences.

The volume is illustrated with engravings, and increased ith a long appendix, consisting of official documents. Of e former we do not profess any violent admiration; and the tter, if not altogether unnecessary, is certainly too indiscrimi- te.

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rt. VI. *Four Discourses on Subjects relating to the Amusement of the Stage.* Preached at Great St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, on Sunday, Sept. 25, and Sunday, October 2, 1808; with copious Supplementary Notes. By James Plumptre, B. D. Fellow of Clare-Hall. 8vo. pp. 290. Price 7s. Rivingtons, and Hatchard. 1809.

T is not expressed in the title page, that these discourses were preached, and are published, with an intention hostile the stage; but the reader can have no doubt as to this int, we presume, when informed that they are dedicated the Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge er having received his approbation, that the author is an adrer of some of our most serious and orthodox divines, that appears to be actuated by a sincere wish to do good, and t the discourses are founded on no other than the following ts;—'Whether therefore ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do all to the glory of God.'—'Be not deceived, evil comnications corrupt good manners.'—'Let not foolish talking, jesting, which are not convenient, be once named among you, becometh saints'.—'To him that knoweth to do good, d doeth it not, to him it is sin.' A selection of texts so ntedly applicable, will appear to indicate the preacher's rect view of his subject; and shall we not incur the suspin of wantonly offending against the third injunction, when we e, that, notwithstanding all these reasons for a contrary preption, Mr. P.'s discourses are meant as a formal defence e stage?

Merely that a minister of the Christian religion should have sidered it as within the scope and duty of his sacred funcn to undertake such a defence, will not be a fact of suffent novelty, in our times, to excite surprise: for it would ungrateful to charge it on defect of reverend instruction, e do not know that the play-house is one of our best istian institutions. But there is something strikingly new hearing a vindication of the stage from a clergyman, who

connects it with a serious admonition that life should be employed in a preparation for eternity, with a zealous inculcation of the apostolic rule of doing all things to the glory of God, with an admission that the general quality of polite literature is decidedly adverse to Christian principles, and with an extended and very instructive illustration of the prevalence of this adverse spirit in even the least exceptionable part of the English drama. If the reader's impression of the incompatibility of what we have here reported to him as combined, should lead him to suspect affectation in the religious parts of the compound, we must assure him there are the strongest marks of sincerity. This being believed, his surmises towards an explanation of such a phænomenon will probably terminate in a conjecture, that, in the preacher's youth, the drama must have inspired a passion so deep as to become like one of the original principles of his mind, which therefore the judgement could never eradicate, nor ever inspect without an involuntary bias operating like a spell. And this is the explanation furnished by the preacher's long dedication, in which he adverts to the leading circumstances of his life, by way of accounting for his writing a book on such a subject and with such a design.

'At the Classical School to which I was sent, it was customary, once in three years, to perform one of Shakespeare's Plays as a public exercise; an event which was always regarded with much delight in the school, and which formed an era, both in the school itself, and in the lives of those who sustained the characters in them. In the year 1783, when I was between eleven and twelve years of age, the play of King Lear was performed; and during the time it was in preparation, some friends took me to see a play in London. My love for the Drama was fixed from that time; and while so rational and fascinating a source of amusement was set before us in the most pleasing manner, and crowned with the applauses of our teachers and friends, is it to be wondered at, that the more difficult and less entertaining lessons from the Classics, which were set as a *task*, and beat in with the *ferula*, should become our aversion, and that every opportunity should be taken of following the one, and avoiding the other? Such, I must confess, was my case, and, while at school I became both an actor and an author'. p. iv.

'It was here that, while I imbibed a love for the Drama, I acquired likewise some idea of wishing to render it more proper for public representation'. 'My love for the Drama certainly increased with my years, and I must speak it to my shame, interfered too much with what ought to have been the objects of my studies. I say, to my shame, not because I think time *worse employed* in cultivating a taste for the English Drama, than in studying the Greek and Roman poets; but, as the study of the classics was a *duty* I then owed to my Parents and Teachers, that ought to have been my pursuit, had I possessed adequate ideas of filial obedience'. p. vi.

course of time he entered, at college, on the studies pre-
tory to the clerical profession, and obtained a parochial
ge, in which his professional duties and studies began en-
y to engross his thoughts, 'and yielding', he says, 'to
rejudices of the world, I determined to relinquish in a great
sure the amusement of the stage.' He sold a large drama-
library in order to purchase better books, among which
Mrs. More's works, including her dialogue on amuse-
ts, and her most excellent preface to her tragedies; these
s had a great influence on his mind, and for some years
holly abstained from the amusement of the theatre. 'The
mstances of his parish' suggested to him the possible utili-
f modifying to a moral purpose the most popular convivial
s, of which he has subsequently printed several volumes,
the required expurgations and additions, under the title
l Repository. This occupation revived his attention to
drama, which he had never been persuaded entirely to
emn, though his opinion of it was somewhat altered.
n interval of professional employment, he meditated a
f lectures, to be delivered at the University, partly with
w to the reformation of the stage. This design was not
uted; but an opportune occasion was offered for putting
of the collected materials into the form of sermons,
hich, when printed, another portion could be appended
otes. The inducement to adopt the form of sermons was,
ope that they might, as public addresses, be of service
ther clergymen, situated in the neighbourhood of the va-
theatres in this country.

ward the close of this dedicatory introduction, which we
regarded it as a point of justice to notice thus particu-
, the author distinctly meets, what he necessarily antici-
, the censure which will be apt to fall on a clergyman
omposing a volume on such a subject. His apology is,
this is the only way in which he may hope to redeem,
me sense, the time which he regrets he has wasted in
er dramatic studies. He esteems his knowledge of the
ct as very dearly purchased; but actually having this
ledge, he thinks it his duty to put it to the use of dis-
ng the moral character of the English drama, of at-
ting its reformation, and, we may add, of correcting the
ons of those austere Christians, who insist on the entire
uction of what he thinks capable of being made a 'power-
ngine to promote the cause of virtue.'

e first discourse proposes to argue the question, 'whe-
the stage be a thing lawful in itself;' but we are not
satisfied that this question takes the subject in the

right point of view. What is meant by the stage 'in self,' or abstractedly considered? If by the stage, descri under these terms of limitation, the written drama were me no question could be more easily decided, than whether it lawful to write and to read useful and ingenious things i dramatic form; no question, therefore, could be more needl and we do not see why several pages of the work sho have been occupied in answering it. But understanding the stage literally the theatre and its performances, we not exactly comprehend what is meant by the question w ther it be lawful 'in itself.' The estimate of the good evil of the theatre must necessarily be founded on the co bined consideration of a number of particulars; as the qu ties of human nature in general, together with their mod cations in any one age or nation,—the effect on the hum mind of exhausting its passions on fictitious objects,—the c racter of that part of society that will at all times be most dicted to amusements, and will chiefly support them,— natural attendants and consequences of a passion for splen amusements,—the tendency and the attendant circumstan of immense nocturnal assemblages of people in great towns the quality of the works of the great national dramatic writ that must necessarily form the main stock of the thea (till writers shall be put in requisition to dramatize and ver the Homilies and the Whole Duty of Man)—the proba moral character of a set of men and women employed un the circumstances inseparable from a company of players and the vast expense, original and permanent, of the wh theatrical establishment. All these and other particulars involved in the question of the lawfulness of the stage; therefore we think any attempt to discuss that lawfulness the abstract, or 'in itself,' would too much resemble a cussion of the lawfulness of war abstractedly from all consi ration of national enmity, of battle, wounds, and slaught of the barbarizing effect on its agents, of the misery of countries where it prevails, and of national expense and ru We do not say that these two things are perfectly parallel; we mean that the moral estimate of the stage must be fo ed on a view of all those circumstances, which are natur relative to it, which are essential to its existence, or with wh in point of fact it has invariably been connected.

Admitting most fully, (as every person must, who posse ordinary moral and religious perceptions,) the gross depra of the theatre, in the collective character of its constitue plays, the players, and a large portion of the spectat and deploring its widely pernicious influence, our pread yet endeavours, by distinguishing between the use and ab

a thing, to defend the theatre 'in itself' against those, o, from all they have seen and can anticipate, pronounce radically and essentially a mischief. He has told us, from lesiasticus, that 'as a nail sticketh fast between the stones, loth sin stick close between buying and selling,' that rong drinks and wine' have been abused by intemperance, that even the public worship of God has been perverted to kedness; and maintains, unanswerably, that we are not efore to prohibit buying and selling, and the use of wine, the worship of God. This argument from analogy ought, s weakest point, to prove that the divine providence has, the order of nature, made a specific direct provision for lay-house; and, at its strongest point, to prove that the nicious effects of the play-house should be calmly left to government of God, as an evil become incidental ugh human depravity to one of his own appointments, ch we are not the less bound in duty to observe because s liable to such a perversion. It should also prove, that the sation of acting plays would inflict an evil tantamount to aking up the regular business and intercourse of society. But not to dwell on such an unfortunate argument, we will a word or two on the propriety of giving the denomina- of *abuses* to the evils uniformly attending the stage. en we speak of the *abuses* of a thing, we cannot mean than that the thing in question is at least fitted to do atly more good than harm, even in the present state of human mind and of society: we understand of it that d is its natural general effect, and evil the incidental, man ng as he is. We repeat this conditional point: for, if the ng in question be not calculated mainly to do good *till* hu- n society shall have grown incomparably more virtuous, thus attained a state capable of neutralizing its operation, even converting it into something beneficial, it is plainly, any present use, absolutely bad, necessarily bad, in its re- ar operation; and to call this operation an *abuse*, is a disin- uous and deceptive language. Now our preacher, while robating the obvious mischiefs of the stage under the deno- ation of 'abuses,' insists that it is notwithstanding adapted, may by a very practicable reform be brought, to be of greatest moral utility, in the present condition of society. would be going very much beyond the limits of our office numerate the principal arguments, (indeed they are amply ted by Mr. P.) advanced by serious and intelligent men in position to his opinion. The best works on the subject are well known; and we think the chief good that will be ef- ed by the book before us will be, to induce some of its ders to examine them with more attention. The most ma-

terial points of the argument were hinted above, in one of preceding sentences; and in slightly adverting to severa them we shall employ but very few more.

It must be quite obvious for what purpose it is that soci chooses to have a theatre, and by what part of society it m be principally supported. And Mr. Plumptre knows it wo be disingenuous trifling to pretend, that the theatre is ra and supported with any other view, on the part of the pub than that of amusement. A very few individuals may oc sionally, or even habitually, attend it for the purpose of p losophical observation; but, even if these were sincerely a ous to apply the knowledge of human nature there acqui to the service of virtue and religion, which is rarely the c the circumstance would be inexpressibly too trivial to be m tioned against the notorious fact, that the part of the comm nity that require and frequent a theatre, do it for no purp even the most distantly related to moral improvement. T would be testified, if it needed any testimony, by every who has listened to the afternoon conversation of a party ranging and preparing to go to the play, and to the ret pective discussion of this party during the eleven o'cl breakfast of the following morning; or by any one who listened to the remarks made around him in any part of boxes, pit, or galleries. The persons, who are intent on ral or intellectual improvement, will be found occupied very different manner, inspecting the works of the great torians, philosophers, moralists, or divines, or holding ratio conversations with their families or friends, or even (if t judge instruction really is to be obtained from that sourc reading the most celebrated dramatic works in their own another language, and with a far more judicious and scru nizing attention than any one exerts amidst the thousand terfering and beguiling circumstances of the theatre. N if amusement is the grand object sought at the play-house, object on copiously ministering to which its existence wh depends, it must, to preserve that existence, adapt itself co pletely to the taste of that part of society that is most devo to amusement, and will pay its price, in time, health, money. And what sort of persons are they that comp this part of society? It really might have been accounted perfluous to say, that they are necessarily the trifling and immoral. They are such of the wealthy as have neit occupation nor benevolence; the devotees of fashion; the m thoughtless part of the young, together with what are ca young men of spirit, who want a little brisk folly as an terlude to their more vicious pursuits; loungers of all sor tradesmen who neglect their business; persons who, in mestic relations, have no notion of cultivating the high

ial and intellectual interests ; and old debauchees, together
h the wretched class of beings, whose numbers, vices, and
eries, they can still be proud to augment. It is by the
t of the community composed of these classes that the
atre is mainly supported ; and these it must gratify, or it
perish. And if it must gratify this part of the commu-
y, of what moral quality must its exhibitions be ? Is it
sible to maintain, with a grave face, that those exhibitions
be lessons of pure morality, and even piety,—according
our author's injunction and professed hope that 'the
ge shall go hand in hand with the pulpit ?' The stage
have a beneficial influence, he says, when the writers,
ors, and frequenters compose and act and attend plays
th a view to the glory of God,' (a most original associa-
n of ideas)—and when they preserve amidst these occupa-
ns a deep concern for the 'salvation of their souls.' Now
he believe that there are twenty frequenters of the play-
se in all England, who could hear such a state of mind
isted on as necessary even in the common course of life,
hout sneering at such notions as rank methodism ; or who
uld fail to mutter a charge of stark madness, if seriously
d it was a necessary state of mind in attending the the-
e ? Is it not fully settled in the minds of all classes of its
quenters, that it is a place of perfect immunity from grave
ought and converse with conscience, and from all purita-
m, cant, sermonising, saintship, godliness, sober represen-
ions of life and duty, and squeamish modesty,—excepting
far as some or all of these may be introduced for ridi-
le, in which mode of introduction, indeed, they are pro-
bly greater favourites with an English theatrical audience
an all other subjects ? In short, are not the entertainments
the theatre resorted to and delighted in as something con-
ssedly, avowedly, and systematically opposite, to what is
derstood by its frequenters to have formed the chief con-
rn, the prominent and unpopular distinction, of the most
vout and holy men, of dying penitents, of Christian
ostles, of all the persons most deeply solicitous for the
lory of God' and 'the salvation of their souls ?' Mr.
umptre will fully agree with us, for he has himself very
rcibly shewn, that, with certain fluctuations, and some
gree of modern amendment, in the article of decorum,
is has always been the character of the stage, and is the
aracter of the great body of our written drama. And
y has this been uniformly the character ? Are we to be-
ve that the writers and actors, with an unparalleled con-
mpt of self-interest, have been for several hundred years
rcing on their grand and sole patron, the public, a species

of dramatic exhibitions disapproved by that patron? On contrary, these writers and players have always been to full as sagacious with respect to their own interest, as other class of persons who are to prosper or famish acco ing to the acceptance or disapproval of what they furnish the public market; and quite as obsequious in accommo ing to the public taste. In a few instances, indeed, it m have been attempted to make the stage a pure Chri moralist, and a sort of half Christian divine; and the atte has failed. It deserved to fail; for, if a manufacturer in a department absolutely *will* make his goods of a quality a form quite different from what he knows the public ha uniformly required in that sort of article, nobody com sionates him for the consequences. And we would ask M P. where is the reasonableness and humanity of requiri the writers and actors of plays to commit a professional su cide by provoking the disgust and indignation of their sup porters? The present time shews what an imperious aspe the public, that is, the play-going public, can assume, wh they are not pleased; and if, instead of the trifling alterati of a little advance in price, there were to be introduced moral change to one half the extent demanded by o preacher, a change which would instantly give the denom nation of 'Methodist Theatre', can any one believe th genteel and vulgar rabble would not bellow to a still nobl tune if possible, and fairly baffle at last the utmost rheto of the journalists in attempting, even with the aid of th Miltonic diction, to describe the 'confusion' still 'wor confounded?' Parson Kemble, or Saint Cooke, after havi once appeared, seriously, in the Gospel Scene, would pref taking the second turn in the pillory at Charing-cross.

In thus predicting the treatment awaiting the stage whe turned methodist, we have not misrepresented our preache as to the extent of the conversion which he demands. H insists, with respect to the drama, as it ought to be insiste with respect to every institution which is to be retained i society, that its entire spirit and tendency must be mad strictly coincident with the Christian religion; and he per fectly agrees with Mrs. More and several other writers, tha besides all the more gross and tangible immorality adherin to our drama, there is a decidedly antichristian quality pre vailing through almost its whole mass, so that even most o its greatest beauties please with a noxious lustre. Consist ently, therefore, he requires the stage to be purified from its many modes of heathenism, from its erroneous concep tions of divine justice and the atonement of guilt, from it profane language, from its pernicious notions of honour, from

ncouragements and extenuations of suicide and duelling, its extravagant and often corrupt representations of love, from its indecorum. And all these things, we are to ve, may be swept away in the very face of the persons are paying expressly for their continuance; and by whom pure Christian contraries of all these things will be re- ed with abhorrence, unless, while the transmutation is g place on the stage, a sudden conversion also visits the ls of the audience, as when Peter was preaching.— no, says our author, the change is to be gradual; some- g is already effected, and 'we must go on to perfec- ' It is true that a very slight superficial amendment taken place, in avoiding the excessive undisguised gross- which prevailed on the stage in a former century; and is because the age is grown more delicate, not, probably, use the audience are much more moral; for does Mr. ally believe that the theatre now contains a less propor- of profligate men and women than in former times? But ng this slight superinduced refinement at whatever he seriously think it worth, we have his own testimony that pervading heathenism and profaneness, the detestable al principles, and the romantic extravagance, remain ly undiminished; and we would therefore ask him how y ages, at this rate of improvement, we are to be wait- for the stage to attain even the point of *neutrality* be- n good and evil of moral and religious influence. And ld not the melancholy thought of so many tens of thou- s, whose principles, with respect to the most important ects and concerns, are to be acted upon by a powerfully icious influence in the course of this long period, have elled him to exhort his auditors and readers to an instant drawment of all countenance and support from one of worst enemies of human virtue and happiness? Instead hich, we lament to find a minister of the Christian re- n advising the respectable inhabitants of places where s are acted, to attend them, in order to influence the se- on of the pieces and the manners of the company. gainst those who assert the radical evil of the stage, and ead of devising remedies urge the duty of entirely re- nishing it, he raises a strange, and what he seems to conclusive argument, from the simple fact that the stage ill in existence: as if he would say, It must be a good g, or capable of being made so, and claims that we ld all join hand and heart to support and improve it, use—all efforts to put it down have been unavailing.

t may, however, be said, since the stage is become so corrupt and rous, why not take the safer way and relinquish it entirely? Would

all persons acquiesce in this, then it might certainly be done. B people were so rightly disposed as willingly to give up a corrupt then they would be good enough to amend it. How, then, is it put down? Is the magistrate to interfere to suppress it? then may well, and more easily, interfere to amend it. The case is, tha stage *still exists*, notwithstanding all that hath been done to suppr for centuries past. Much hath been done by its adversaries to vilify suppress it, little in the endeavour to conciliate and amend.' p. 7.

It may be hardly worth while to notice, that there s here an admission that the people are not good enoug reform, any more than they are to give up, a corrupt sta or to observe, that it is unfair to complicate the que whether individuals ought to abandon the theatre, with question whether the state ought to suppress it. But a the fact which he makes into an argument, namely, that stage *still exists*, we may properly say to Mr. Plumptre, W is that to you, or to us? There *exist* also dens of gamb and gangs of thieves, and brothels, and clubs for glutt drunkenness, and ribaldry; but you or we are not there called upon to study the *better regulation* of these associati and sometimes to go among them as a 'check on their proprieties.'—The complaint that the adversaries of the s have not employed 'conciliating' measures, is passing stra as coming from a Christian divine, who tells us, that on those adversaries (Bedford) has cited in his book '*nearly* *thousand instances of impiety and immorality* from the p in use at that time, and some of which, (though in rather amended state) still keep a place upon the stage.' p. 36. such a hideous monster was a thing capable of being 'vilifi or deserving to be 'conciliated,' what is it on this side infernal pit that we can lawfully make relentless war upon

Our argument above has been, that it is impossible for stage to become good, in any such Christian sense as Mr requires; because its character must be faithfully conge with that of its supporters, and they chiefly consist of more trifling, irreligious, and immoral part of the commun But perhaps our author thinks that if the stage, by a reso effort of its directors, were quite to change its character, become the mirror of Christian sentiments and morals might obtain a better class of supporters, and thus afford lose the frivolous and the dissolute.—And if this were p sible, is it desirable? We are not convinced it would be great advantage gained to the happiness of society, if were to see the great temple of wisdom and virtue in Co Garden lined with an auditory of right reverend bish zealous ministers, and the worthiest part of their flocks, d in sober faces and decent apparel, rank above rank, up to

on of what used to be called 'the gods;' if we were to see
pit occupied by a battalion of quakers; if worthy domestic
who have been accustomed to pass their evenings
ading with their wives and sisters, after half an hour's
with their children, were to commence the practice of
r sliding off alone, or taking their families along with
, to the new rendezvous of saints and philosophers; or if
ous young men qualifying by diligent study for in-
nt professions, and young women qualifying for their
, were seen flocking to the dramatic oracle to inquire
to combine wisdom and love. But if all this were ever
uch 'a consummation devoutly to be wished,' it would
be attained; and the mansion of the christened Apollo
t be surrendered to the bats, unless he would forswear
ewly adopted and unprofitable faith, and again invite
rofane and profligate. The orderly, industrious, studious,
volent, and devout, would never, in any state of the
re, frequent it in sufficient numbers to defray the cost
esses and wax candles. And besides, what becomes,
g this hopeful experiment, of that worse part of the
unity, which the stage, according to our author, was to
helped the gospel to reform? They are the while wan-
g away, perverse and hapless beings! from the most
ous school ever opened for the corrective discipline of
rs. But the place, originally intended to please them,
not long be occupied by the usurping morality that
l assume to mend them. Like the unclean spirit, they
oon re-enter the swept and garnished house, and even,
im, bring auxiliary companions, the more effectually to
whose house it is. We will not waste more words. Mr,
nows that no theatre could support itself under the
of maintaining an explicit hostility against not only
grossness and vice, but all antichristian principles of
ity. It is a ruined thing, if not only the women of the
and the vile gangs of journeymen and gentlemen
s that frequent the place to joke with them, purchase
or insult them, but also the more decorous holders of
ionable moral creed, are to be dosed there with Christian
aments, and fumigated off with an effluvium a hundred
more nauseous to them than the smell of the burning
as to the goblin that haunted Tobias's bride. As long
ere is a play house, it will and must be assumed, as
legitimate place of resort, by the least serious and the
rreligious and profligate classes of the nation. Where
ndeed should they resort?—to the evening lecture at
, or at the conventicle?—Thus the stage, so far from
buting to promote the ascendancy of good over evil

in society, will be the faithful attendant and ally of the
at once living on it and ministering to it, just so lo
a sufficient measure of it shall exist in the shape of vai
profligate persons to support the amusement, and per
at length when Christianity shall have left too few of
persons for this purpose. Or shall we suppose it will
arise and flourish afresh under a renovated Christianized
racter? That is to say, shall we suppose, that at su
happy period, it will be deemed one of the worthiest
of virtue and religion to raise and furnish edifices at th
pense of 150,000*l.* a piece, and maintain in each of
at a cost equal to that of several hospitals, or of some fi
a hundred of Lancaster's schools, an establishment just fo
purpose of employing a number of persons to sham the
and dress of certain fictitious foreigners, or, if you p
good home-bred Christians, and recite a course of lines
a book which the audience could have quietly read at h
and, if they are tragic lines, read, according to the opini
Dr. Johnson, with a deeper impression?

This view of the necessary character of the stage form
a narrow section of the argument against it; and we
dwelt on it, not with the design of any thing so abs
debating the general subject, in an article of a journa
for the particular purpose of exposing Mr. Plumptre's
trine that 'the evil attached to the stage is no part
inherent quality, but arises merely from the *abuse* of it.'
With regard to many of the specific evils attendant
theatre, he has himself done ample justice to the su
partly by quoting, with a candour not to be surpassed
deserving of the highest applause, a number of the str
passages from the adversaries of the stage, Collier,
Witherspoon, Styles, &c., and partly by an indictment
up by himself, of which the several counts are exce
illustrated and sustained by passages furnished by h
tensive acquaintance with the English drama. The
lustrations are placed in the mass of notes at the end
book, which form a very entertaining and instructive
lany. One portion of these notes is a kind of marshall
great names against Mr. Styles, who had ventured to
that the most venerable authorities, the most illu
moralists and philosophers of all ages, have been enem
the stage; too rash a boast, as it should seem; for Mr.
proved that bishop Rundle of most *pious* celebrity, th
Cumberland, and Mr. Dibdin, and a Mrs. Douglas,
last person tells the 'theologians and philosophers' the
no business to say a word about a subject so much abov
faculties as the merits of the drama,—that these illu

rities are in favour of the stage. Not, however, that are the only names in the array; for he cites, on the side, opinions or implications variously modified and d, from Addison, Blackmore, Tillotson, Seed, Han- Johnson, Gilpin, and Gisborne. It is irksome enough to uoted from such a writer as this last, 'the stage ought ommend itself as the nurse of virtue.' In another part e book it is quoted from him, that there is one quarter which the purification of the stage, with respect to all es against modesty, 'might be effected at once. To who act under a royal licence, a single hint from Royal rity would be sufficient.' And why then, we ask, has his purification been effected? We might ask too, whe- t is any part of the purification which this 'hint' is to plish, to banish from the stage persons whose whole an offence against modesty.

e are ashamed to find a Christian minister vindicating, any circumstances, the impious practice of addressing eity on the stage.

lany, indeed, (says Mr. Plumptre) have doubted and denied the ty of addresses to the Deity in *representations*, because they are lities. But, if a character be introduced, as an example for our on, in such a circumstance, as, were he in real life, trust in God ayer to him would be a duty, provided it be done with reverence, not appear to be a mockery and in vain, but a highly useful lesson. e not too little accustomed, too much ashamed to let ourselves be or known to be on our knees before God, in real life? We are nded, indeed, not to pray in *public*, for the *sake* of being *seen* of for the motive ought to be to please God; but we are commanded our light so shine before men, *that they may* SEE *our good works*, LORIFY OUR FATHER WHO IS IN HEAVEN.' p. 29.

e must think with Mr. Styles, that 'a fictitious character estage has nothing to do with heaven.' The personation of a character in the act of prayer endeavours to pass itself for very undefinable species of *reality*, and claims to excite the same feelings that reality would do. It is intended, fore, that the prayer in question shall be regarded rather real act of piety, than as the mere historical reading or ng, if we may so express ourselves, of a prayer supposed e been uttered by the character whom the player per- s. This being the case, the player does assume to make, he audience are called to witness, an *actual address to the* expressive of sentiments, and relative to a situation, are totally fictitious; and this we think the vilest im-

l as to the benefit arising from seeing examples of min- piety with the concerns of life, the playhouse, with all

its mass of profaneness and ribaldry, must be a marv
proper place for making the exhibition, and receivin
edification.

While reading the newspapers, Mr. P. will sometimes
had rather an irksome recollection of a passage in pag
of his book.

'Though all times and circumstances are desirable and pro
amendment, yet there are periods which form new eras, as it were,
lives of persons, and in the conduct of affairs, which are peculia
vourable for such purposes; and such an one seems now to presen
for amending the stage in the intended opening of the New The
Covent Garden.'

Let the Managers now begin, by all means, their new
of moral and religious instruction; it will surely not
fault of their patrons, the public, if the most elevated p
ples and the most refined manners do not henceforwar
tinguish that metropolitan 'school of virtue'.

We must close here, only mentioning, that the secon
course is on Wit and Ridicule, and the fourth on the
of improving the Stage. On the whole, we sincerely
that, with whatever good intentions, a serious clergym
been thus employed.

Art. VII. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.* Vo
Part II. 4to. pp. 351. Price 10s. 6d. Edinburgh, Bell and Co.
ble and Co.; London, Cadell and Co. 1809.

THE Royal Society of Edinburgh, we believe, has been
recently established than any other Society of equal m
tude and importance in Europe, except the Institu
France, founded upon the ruins of the old Royal A
my of Paris. It may not, therefore, be improper for
state briefly for the information of our readers, that the
cal Society of Edinburgh, instituted in 1731, was new m
ed in 1739, so as to comprehend philosophical an
rary subjects; and that this *Philosophical* Society,
having languished for some years, was restored to
chiefly by the exertions of Lord Kames, in 1777, after
its business was carried on with regularity and spir
the end of 1782 a scheme was proposed by Dr. Rob
the historian, for establishing a new society on a more
sive plan, and incorporating it by royal charter. Th
carried into execution, and a charter was obtained fro
king, dated Mar. 29, 1783. The first meeting of the
Society of Edinburgh, was held on June 23rd of th
year; when all the members of the former Philosophi
ciety were assumed as members of this new one, and
tions were agreed on to a select member of disting

ns; a constitution for the society was established, and and regulations were framed for its future proceedings. hese, one of the most important to it as a learned body, s division into two classes, the *Physical* and the *Literary*: rmer comprehending Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, al History, Chemistry, Medicine, and whatever relates to nd Manufactures; the latter comprizing Literature, logy, History, Antiquities, and Speculative Philosophy. earlier volumes of the Society's transactions, the papers arranged according to this distribution; but they are published promiscuously. The first volume of the ctions, which appeared in 1784, contained several important papers; among which we may mention Dr. Hutton's on the theory of rain, another from the same opher stating his celebrated geological theory, Professor ir's paper on the causes which affect the accuracy of barical admeasurements, Mr. Greenfield's on negative quannd Mr. Maconochie's essay, on the origin and structure ropean legislatures. The subsequent volumes, too, have neral contained so much valuable matter, that the prinause of regret felt by their readers is, that they are not hed annually.

part of the Transactions, now on our table, contains pers.

f the Solids of Greatest Attraction, or those which, among Solids that have certain properties, attract with the greate in a given direction. By John Playfair, F. R. S. Lond Edinburgh, and Professor of Natural Philosophy, in iversity of Edinburgh. Read 5th January, 1807.

investigations, contained in Professor Playfair's essay, uggested by the researches made some years ago by askelyne, Dr. Hutton, and Mr. Cavendish, respecting raction of mountains, and the mean density of the earth red from that attraction. In reflecting on the labours of hilosophers, it naturally occurred to Mr. Playfair to inwhat figure a given mass of matter ought to have, in at it may attract a particle in a given direction with test force possible. The question belongs to a class of s of considerable difficulty, which the *calculus of va*is usually employed to resolve. The Professor, howruck out a simpler mode of solution; and applied his to various kindred problems. As several of his re curious and useful, as well as new, we shall record ere for the benefit of our mathematical readers. Mr. proceeds,

o find the solid into which a mass of homogeneous mat-

ter must be formed, in order to attract a particle given sition, with the greatest force possible, in a given dire Let A (in a figure which may easily be conceived) be a cle given in position, A B the direction in which it is to tracted, and A C B H a section of the solid required, plane passing through A B. Then the professor reasons Since the attraction of the solid is a maximum, by hypo any *small* variation in the figure of the solid, provide quantity of matter remain the same, will not change the tion in the direction A B. If, therefore, a small port matter be taken from any point C, in the superficie placed at D, another point in the same superficies, will be no variation produced in the force which the sol erts on the particle A, in the direction A B. When curve A C B, by whose rotation on A B the solid is gen is the locus of all the points in which a body being will attract the particle A, in the direction A B, wi same force. From this it is soon found that all the s of the required solid by planes passing through A B ha property, that $A\ C^3 = A\ B^2 \times A\ E$. The line A C B ed the *Curve of equal Attraction*; and the solid so gen the *Solid of greatest Attraction.*

2. To find the equation between the co-ordinates of the curve of equal attraction.

From C draw CE perpendicular to AB; let $AB=a$, $EC=y$, Having found $AB^2 \times AE = AC^3$, that is $a^2 x$ $y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$, or $a^4\ x^2 = (x^2 \times y^2)^3$, which is an equation to a line 6th order; to have y in terms of x, $x^2 \times y^2 = a^{\frac{4}{3}}\ x^{\frac{2}{3}}$, y^2 $= -x^2$, and $y = x^{\frac{1}{3}} \sqrt{a^{\frac{4}{3}} - x^{\frac{4}{3}}}$. Hence $y = 0$, both when and when $x = a$. If x be supposed greater than a, y is sible. Therefore no part of the curve lies beyond B parts of the curve on opposite sides of the line AB, a lar and equal, because the positive and negative value are equal. There is also another part of the cu the side of A, opposite to B, similar and equal to for the values of y are the same whether x be positive gative.

3. If $AC = z$, and the variable angle $BAC = \phi$, we $= a \sqrt{\cos.\ \phi} = a \sqrt{\frac{AG}{AB}} = \sqrt{AB \times AG}$. Therefore, the centre A, with the distance AB, a circle BFH be de aud if a circle be also described on the diameter AB, then drawing any line A F from A, meeting the circ in F, and from F letting fall FG perpendicularly on tersecting the semicircle AKB in K; if AK be joined made equal to AK, the point C is in the curve.

The area of the curve on either side of A B is equal to B^2.

hen y is a maximum the value of x is $= a \div \sqrt{27}$: or, g b the value of y when a maximum, $a : b :: \sqrt[4]{27} : \sqrt{2} ::$, nearly.

e radius of curvature at A is infinite: that is, 'the solid reatest attraction, at the extremity of its axis, where ttracted particle is placed, is exceedingly flat, approach- more nearly to a plane than the superficies of any sphere lo, however great its radius.'

e radius of curvature at B $= \frac{2}{3} a$.

The attraction of the solid ACBH, is to that of the e on the same axis, as $\frac{4}{5} \pi a : \frac{2}{3} \pi a$, or, as 6 to 5.

The content of the solid ACBH, is to that of the sphere e same axis A B, as $\frac{4}{15} \pi a^3 : \frac{1}{6} \pi a^3$; that is, as $\frac{4}{15}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$, or o 5.

The attraction of the solid ACBH, is to that of a sphere to it, as 3 to $\sqrt[3]{25}$, or, nearly, as 81 to 79.

us far, it has been supposed that the particle on which olid of greatest attraction exerts its force is in contact hat solid. But when the solid is on one side of a plane nd the particle A at a given distance AA′ from the same on the opposite side; then, the mass of matter which is mpose the solid being given, Mr. Playfair finds,

That the solid required is a segment of the solid of great- traction, having B for its vertex, and a circle of which r A′F is the radius for its base.

The equation to the superficies of the solid of greatest tion, is, $(x^2+z^2+v^2)^3 = a^4 x^2$.

When the law of attraction is different from the in- square of the distance, as has been assumed hitherto, it ill be easy to find the generating curve of equal attrac- Thus, if the attraction of a particle be inversely as th power of the distance, then shall we have $y^2 =$ $\overline{x^{m+1}}^{\frac{2}{}} - x^2$.

$m = 1$, the equation becomes $y^2 = ax - x^2$, being that of le whose diameter is A B: so that, if the attracting were inversely as the distance, the solid of greatest at- on would be a sphere.

$m = 3$, then the equation becomes $y^2 = a^{\frac{3}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}} - x^2$, belongs to a line of the 4th order.

$= 4$, the equation is $y^2 = a^{\frac{8}{5}} x^{\frac{2}{5}} - x^2$, which belongs ne of the 10th order.

eneral, if m be an even number, the order of the curve is + 1); but if m be an odd number, it is $m + 1$ sim-

11. The Professor remarks that,

'In the same manner that the solid of greatest attraction has found, may a great *class* of similar problems be resolved. Whenever property that is to exist in its greatest or least degree, belongs to a points of a plane figure, or to all the points of a solid, given in magni the question is reduced to the determination of the locus of a c equation, just as in the preceding example.

'Let it, for instance, be required to find a solid given in magni such, that from all the points in it, straight lines being drawn t assigned number of given points, the sum of the squares of all the li drawn shall be a *minimum*. It will be found, by reasoning as in the of the solid of greatest attraction, that the superficies bounding the re solid must be such that the sum of the squares of the lines drawn fro point in it, to all the given points, must be always of the same magni Now, the sum of the squares of the lines drawn from any point to a given points, may be shewn by plane geometry to be equal to the s of the line drawn to the centre of gravity of these given points, mult by the number of points, together with a given space. The line, there drawn fr m any point in the required superficies to the centre of g of the given points, is given in magnitude, and therefore the super is that of a sphere, having for its centre the centre of gravity of the ven points.' pp. 203, 204.

Mr. Playfair next investigates the relative dimension bodies of a given kind, as well as given capacity, which have the greatest attractive power in the direction of a ce right line. Thus he finds,

12. The cone of greatest attraction is that whose half ang the vertex is 62° 46′, or the radius of whose base is n double of its altitude. The attraction of such a cone is a $\frac{4}{5}$ of the attraction of a sphere of equal content.

13. In a cylinder, the diameter of the base is to its altit when the attraction is a *maximum*, as $9-\sqrt{17}$ to 4, or to 4 nearly. But the attraction of such a cylinder, does exceed that of a sphere of the same solid content, by than the 183rd part.

14. The total attraction of any sector of a cylinder, point situated in its axis, in a given direction, at right a to that axis, is equal to the area of the base divided by distance, and multiplied by the sine of the angle of ele of the column.

15. The attraction of a semi-cylinder, upon a particle the centre of a semi-circle which constitutes its base, is sured by $2a$ Hyp. Log. $\frac{r+\sqrt{a^2+r^2}}{a}$; a = altitude of th linder, and r = radius of the base.

16. A s mi-cylinder given in magnitude, which sha tract a particle situated in the centre of it, with the gre force possible, in the direction of a line bisecting the b

must have the radius of its base to its altitude, nearly in the ratio of 216 to 125.

17. The attraction or gravitation at the pole of an oblate spheroid, is not a maximum, until the excentricity of the generating ellipsis vanish, and the spheroid become a sphere.

18. The force with which a particle of matter is attracted by a parallelopipedon, in a direction perpendicular to any of its sides, is found by this rule: multiply the sine of the greatest elevation into the sine of the greatest azimuth of the solid; the arch of which this is the sine, multiplied into the thickness of the solid, will give a product which expresses the attraction.

19. An isosceles pyramid with a square base, will attract a particle at its vertex with greatest force, when the opposite planes are inclined to one another in an angle of 153°.

20. In general, if a particle A gravitate to a rectangular plane, or to a solid indefinitely thin, contained betwen two parallel rectangular planes, its gravitation in the line perpendicular to those planes, will be equal to the thickness of the solid multiplied into the area of the spherical quadrilateral subtended by either of those planes at the centre A.

21. Whatever be the figure of any body, its attraction will decrease in a ratio that approaches continually nearer to the inverse ratio of the squares of the distances, as the distances themselves are greater. Or, in other words, the inverse ratio of the squares of the distances is the limit to which the law by which the attraction decreases, continually approaches as the distances increase, and with which it may be said to coincide when the distances are infinitely great.

These are the principal results of Mr. P.'s researches, reduced, into as narrow a compass as possible without rendering them unintelligible, from this ingenious paper of 56 pages. Many of them are new, and the method by which they are investigated combines in a high degree elegance and simplicity. There is not a step in any of the processes, that will not appear obvious to every person moderately versed in the common fluxionary calculus. Whenever we read such disquisitions as this, and some others by Professor Playfair, which he publishes under the authority of his name, we cannot but feel the most poignant regret that he should ever be tempted to publish any thing without that sanction, which, though it appear anonymously, is soon known to be his by means of his frank communications to his friends. We advert particularly to the Professor's articles in that celebrated repository of integrity, liberality, and piety, *The Edinburgh Review*; and we do this with the less hesitation, because the article, in which Mr. Playfair has most exposed himself to censure, re-

lates to a mathematical discussion directed to a theological topic. Mr. Professor Vince, of Cambridge, published, in 1807, an ingenious and remarkably *dispassionate* pamphlet, 'On the hypotheses which have been assumed to account for the cause of gravitation from mechanical principles', (See Ecl. Rev. vol. iii. p. 663); at the end of which he infers, with perfect fairness from his premises (as we conceive), that the Deity in his government of the world acts so '*that the whole is conducted by his more immediate agency, without the intervention of material causes*'. Mr. Playfair, stimulated, as it would seem, by the prejudices of a Scotch mathematician against an English mathematician, of an Edinburgh professor against a Cambridge professor, of an infidel against a believer, of a Presbyterian clergyman *converted* into a layman against an Episcopalian clergyman converted into an Archdeacon,—became so 'exceedingly mad' as to lose his judgement: for, in criticising Mr. Vince's pamphlet, (Ed. Rev. No. xxv.) he not only throws out the most illiberal insinuations against the English universities, and represents Mr. Vince's most temperate pamphlet as an ebullition of bigotry, but actually makes, either intentionally or accidentally, a blunder that would disgrace a student in the lowest Edinburgh class, a blunder on which he grounds a charge of error against Mr. Vince. If we did not refer all competent judges of the subject to p. 107. Vol. xiii. of the Edinburgh Review, in proof of our affirmation, we should scarcely expect to be believed when we assert, that Professor Playfair *confounds two things so perfectly distinct as the motive and the accelerative force, and rests on his own misconception a positive contradiction of Professor Vince's important inference!* Either, then, Mr. Playfair's unwillingness to admit that God superintends the universe he formed, blinds his judgement and precipitates him into error; or his determination to controvert Mr. Vince's positions is such, as induces him to make wilful falsehood subservient to misrepresentation. We confess, we like neither horn of this dilemma: but we do not see how the northern professor can disentangle himself from one or other of them. Our respect for his talents, however, induces us to hope he will relinquish all connection with the Edinburgh Review; and we shall close this digression from the work before us, by begging to remind Mr. P. that while nearly all the other Edinburgh reviewers have characters to gain, he has an exalted one *to lose*; and that, if he continue to write as in the critique upon Vince, and with the same sort of fatality to boast of the production, his reputation must inevitably sink.

2. *An Account of a very extraordinary effect of Refraction, observed at Ramsgate, by the Rev. S. Vince, A. M. F. R. S. Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy at Cambridge. Communicated by Patrick Wilson, Esq.* Read 5th January 1807.

The effect here described was seen on Aug. 6. 1806; the air being very still, and a little hazy.

'The tops of the four turrets of Dover Castle usually appear above the hill, lying betwen Ramsgate and Dover; but, at the above stated time, not only the tops were visible, but the whole of the Castle, appearing as if it were situated on the side of the hill next to Ramsgate, and rising as much above the hill as usual.

'This phenomenon was so very singular and unexpected, that, at first sight, I thought it to be some illusion; but, upon continuing my observation, I was satisfied that it was a real image of the Castle. Upon this I gave the telescope to a person present, who, upon attentive examination, saw also a very clear image of the Castle, exactly as I had described it. He continued to observe it for about twenty minutes, during which time the appearance remained precisely the same; but rain coming on, we were prevented from making any further observations. Between us and the land, from which the hill rises, there was about six miles of the sea, and from thence to the top of the hill about the same distance, and we were about seventy feet above the surface of the water.

'The hill itself did not appear through the image, which it might have been expected to do. The image of the Castle appeared very strong, and well defined; and although the rays from the hill behind it, must undoubtedly have come to the eye, yet so it was, that the strength of the image of the Castle so far obscured the back-ground, that it made no sensible impression upon us. Our attention was of course principally directed to the image of the Castle; but if the hill behind had been at all visible, it could not have escaped our observation, as we continued to look at it for a considerable time with a good telescope.

'A phenomenon of this kind I do not remember to have seen described; and it must have been a very extraordinary state of the air to have produced it. It is manifest, that a ray of light coming from the top of the hill, must have come to the eye in a curve lying between the two curves described by the rays coming from the top and bottom of the Castle, in order to produce the effect.' pp. 245, 246.

Mr. Vince then adds an illustration referring to a diagram, from which the way is made evident that a quick variation in the density of the air may cause the appearance described. This philosopher, in Phil. Trans. London, 1798, elucidated upon like principles a similar appearance, observed at the same place: and both Capt. Huddart and Dr. Wollaston have adopted an analogous theory.

(To be concluded in the next Number.)

Art. VIII. *The Travels of Captains Lewis and Clarke, from St. Louis, by Way of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers, to the Pacific Ocean;* performed in the Years 1804, 1805, and 1806, by Order of the Government of the United States. Containing Delineations of the Manners, Customs, Religion, &c. of the Indians, compiled from various authentic Sources, and original Documents; and a Summary of the Statistical View of the Indian Nations, from the official Communication of Meriwether Lewis. Illustrated with a Map of the Country inhabited by the western Tribes of Indians. 8vo. pp. 318. Price 9s. Longman and Co. 1809.

IF our own simplicity is not greater than that of other persons, this book, notwithstanding the equivocal mode in which the title-page is constructed, will be sent for, and somewhat eagerly too, as Capt. Lewis's own account, at tolerable length, of the late adventurous journey across the western part of the American continent. A meagre journal of the enterprize written by Mr. Patrick Gass,* one of the adventurers, appeared some time since, and, from its extreme scantiness of observation, made us but the more desirous of obtaining the leader's own narrative, which, it was to be presumed, would shortly be printed in America. When we saw the present volume announced, we made no doubt that such a work must now have appeared in America, and were not a little pleased at its being reprinted here at a price which we might hope to afford compatibly with the first and most sacred application of our pecuniary means, the payment of taxes. We instantly procured the book, and we have too much respect for the art and mystery of literary trade to complain that, under the title of 'The Travels of Capts. Lewis and Clarke,' it is made up in the following manner. It begins with a few pages of introduction, containing a statement 'made by a gentleman,' without a name, of the commercial products of the countries on the Missouri, consisting chiefly in the peltries obtained from the Indians, but including also the pretended produce of certain lead mines, where situated, and by whom worked, we must get information where we can. Within the twenty or thirty pages following, there are a few observations relating to the Missouri and its banks, and the two interesting letters of Capt. Clarke, which have appeared in various publications, the first of them written in the outward journey, at Fort Mandan, the other after the party had reached St. Louis on their return. And this portion, of from twenty to thirty pages, is all that specifically relates to the extraordinary journey; nor is there any certainty that one sentence of it was written by

* See Ecl. Rev. Vol. V. p. 105.

Capt. Lewis. The next eighty or ninety pages are a general description of the character, customs, and notions of the Indians. It is so totally without classification of particulars, as to reduce the very best memory to despair. And no wonder it is without arrangement; for it is a studied effort to disperse into perfect disorder, and in that state stiffen into a crude consistence, the paragraphs and pages which are arranged in their proper distinct sections in the Travels of the plain and honest Capt. Carver, whose very entertaining book is thus pillaged and dislocated, while even his name is not so much as once mentioned. What is here put together is not all taken from him, (Dr. Robertson, among others, has not been forgotten) but, as far as we can trust our recollection, the larger part is reprinted from him, *verbatim*, including many passages in which he makes some reference to himself, in which the pronoun 'I' is unavoidably understood, by any reader who has not happened to see Carver's book, to mean Capt. Lewis. The next piece is a long account of the Knisteneaux and Chepewyans, avowedly taken from Mackenzie. This is followed by Capt. Lewis's statistical view, and Dr. Sibley's historical sketches, of the Indian tribes in Louisiana, and the observations of Mr. Dunbar and Dr. Hunter, in a voyage on the Red and Washita rivers; three papers published by the American government in 1806, and of which an analysis may be seen in the second volume (p. 665) of our Review. There is inserted also, from 'an ingenious traveller,' an amusing sort of dissertation on the origin of the American population.

We need scarcely say, therefore, that the volume is made up of curious, and in part interesting materials; and will be acceptable, as a compilation, to the reader who can forgive the dexterous trick that has caught him to buy it, for 'The Travels of Capts. Lewis and Clarke,' and the grossly unfair use that has been made of Capt. Carver's book. We must still hope that Capt. Lewis means to give a full account of the journey, in his own name and words; and, in spite of the most provoking dryness of our good friend Mr. Patrick Gass, it cannot but be certain that the work, besides its value on a geographical account, might be enlivened, without the smallest aid of fiction, with a number of extraordinary incidents, and with a variety of remarkable facts relative to the wild and miserable inhabitants. We will presume it would contain such things as the following, which are found in the few pages in this volume directly relating to the journey.

'We were confirmed in the belief, that there were volcanoes in some of their mountains, by the intelligence that we received from the Indians,

who informed us, "that the Evil Spirit was mad at the Red people, and caused the mountains to vomit fire, sand, gravel, and large stones, to terrify and destroy them; but the Good Spirit had compassion on them, and put out the fire, chased the Evil Spirit out of the mountains, and left them unhurt; but when they returned to their wickedness, the Great Spirit had permitted the Evil Spirit to return to the mountains again, and vomit up fire; but on their becoming good, and making sacrifices, the Great Spirit chased away the Evil Spirit from disturbing them, and for forty snows (forty years) he had not permitted him to return." ' p. 7.

'Soon after this massacre (of some of the Mandans by the Sioux) we received authentic intelligence that the Sioux had it in contemplation to murder us in the spring; but were prevented from making the attack, by our threatening to spread the *small pox*, with all its horrors, among them. Knowing that it first originated among the white people, and having heard of inoculation, and the mode of keeping the infection in phials, which they had but an imperfect idea of, a bare threat filled them with horror, and was sufficient to deter them from their bloody purpose. This stratagem may appear insignificant to the reader, but was of the greatest consequence to us; for to it alone, we owed not only the fate of the expedition, but our lives.' p. 27.

In relation to the effects of this disease on these aborigines, there is a piece of extra fine writing, professedly extracted from 'a western traveller.'

'This fatal infection, spread around with a baneful rapidity, which no flight could escape, and with a fatal effect that nothing could resist. It destroyed with its pestilential breath whole families and tribes; and the horrid scene presented to those who had the melancholy and affecting opportunity of beholding it, a combination of the dead and dying, and such as to avoid the horrid fate of their friends around them, prepared to disappoint the plague of its prey, by terminating their own existence. The habits and lives of those devoted people, who provide not to-day for the wants of to-morrow, must have heightened the pains of such an affliction, by leaving them not only without remedy, but even without alleviation. Nothing was left them but to submit in agony and despair. To aggravate the picture, if aggravation were possible, may be added the sight of the helpless child, beholding the putrid carcases of its beloved parents dragged from their huts by the wolves, (who were invited hither by the stench) and satiated their hunger on the mangled corpse. Or, in the same manner, serve the dog with food, from the body of his once beloved master. Nor was it uncommon for the father of a family, whom the infection had just reached, to call his family around him, to represent their sufferings and cruel fate from some evil *spirit*, who was preparing to extirpate their race; and to invite them to baffle death with all its horrors with their own weapons, and at the same time, if their hearts failed in this necessary act, he was himself ready to perform the deed of mercy with his own hand, as the last proof of his affection, and instantly follow them to the chambers of death.' p. 26.

Art. IX. *Sketches of Human Nature;* or Hints, chiefly relating to the Duties and Difficulties that occur in the Intercourse of Christians with one another and with the World. By William Innes, Dundee. 12mo. pp. 190. Price 3s. Edinburgh, Ogle; Dundee, Leslie; Ogle, Burditt, Hamilton.

SCARCELY any denomination could be less descriptive of this work, than that of 'Sketches of Human Nature;' the second part of the title, however, while it explains or rather explodes the first, affords a true though inadequate notion of the objects the author had in view. His observations are chiefly adapted to gain attention among those classes of Christians, who consider the Bible as containing suitable and sufficient rules, either express or deducible from examples, for the government of the church in all ages and states of society; and who regard every addition, whether of discipline or ceremony, made by human authority to this sacred code, however sanctioned by ancient usage, venerable names, or apparent utility, as not only void of obligation, but as a needless and presumptuous infringement on the prerogative of its Heavenly Author. Persons of this description may advantageously peruse Mr. Innes's 'Hints;' and will be induced to admit that, on many subjects, his statements are just, and his arguments solid. He appears to possess an active mind, attentive to passing events, and shrewd in judging of character; decisive in forming opinions, and both temperate and bold in expressing them. Many parts of his work are less peculiar in their application; and so well illustrate various points of Christian morality and human nature, enforce such useful lessons, and breathe such an amiable spirit, that they cannot fail to gratify and improve every pious reader. A specimen or two will afford the best idea of the sentiments and style. In a paper on the rash and inaccurate estimates sometimes formed of the characters of individuals, it is remarked,

'It is not only when we have to do with the shy and reserved, that we are liable to mistake the real character; this also frequently happens, where we meet with persons of the very opposite temper. Thus, the warmth of a man's natural disposition, has often been mistaken, both by himself and others, for a zeal for the truth. Such cases may generally be discovered, by a very obvious deficiency in two of the leading features of the Christian character, *meekness* and *humility*. Nay, it will be well if these graces be not in some measure treated with contempt. It ought, however, to be constantly recollected, that they are not only indissolubly associated with that zeal, which Paul approved and exemplified; but that they hold a most conspicuous place, in the character of a greater than Paul, even that of his divine Master and Lord. Taking him as a model, we must "in all lowliness of mind, esteem others better than ourselves," and "in meekness instruct those that oppose themselves." As these are essentially necessary signatures of truly Christian zeal, we are sure, that

whatever a man may profess, where they are wanting, it is a counterfeit; it is something totally different that assumes the name.'

The following cautions to teachers of religion are scarcely ever unseasonable.

'It is possible, to dwell particularly on certain topics, where, though our views may be just, the subjects themselves may be comparatively of inferior magnitude, while those of the deepest importance are partially introduced. By neglecting to take the word of God as a whole, many persons have fallen into opposite extremes. Some preachers, for example, are found dwelling incessantly on the evil of sin, and the necessity of mourning over it, while they would be apt to think any thing like cheerfulness and joy occupying the mind, almost bordering on levity, and indicating but little knowledge, at least, of a man's own heart. Others, may so much dwell on the subject of Christian joy, as hardly to admit sufficient room for that holy fear, in the exercise of which, we ought to pass the time of our sojourning. Now, while humiliation on account of sin, and a holy fear of offending, must undoubtedly be found in every Christian, it is also an express precept of the word of God, to rejoice evermore. There must, of course, be something defective in that system which does not make room for both. They are so far from being incompatible, that they are beautifully associated in the character of the true believer. Fear chastens joy, while it keeps the eye fixed on the evil of sin, as displayed in that fountain, opened for sin and uncleanness, the only source from which joy can flow; while joy, on the other hand, keeps fear from becoming servile.

'None can be said rightly to divide the word of truth, who do not keep constantly in their eye, what ought to be the great end of preaching. This in one word is, to lead to Jesus. Are the careless addressed: no thing is gained till this object be attained. Are the saints to be edified; it is by a fresh view of the glory of the Saviour, and the excellence of his salvation, that this end is secured. We sometimes find young preachers particularly fond of such subjects, as death, the final judgment, the importance of time, the value of the soul. These are unquestionably in themselves good, very good, and where properly treated, may be turned to the best account. But, does it not frequently happen, that the only object the preacher seems to have in view, is to produce some general impression of the fear of death, of the solemnity of the future judgment, of the uncertainty of time, of the importance of the soul, without the hearer being able from what he has heard, at the end of the discourse, to give an explicit answer to that question; what must I do to be saved? Every preacher should reflect then, that much may be said on such subjects, and much truth too, without preaching the gospel.

'I have heard of a minister, who adopted it as a rule, never to preach a sermon, in which, upon the supposition that one was hearing him, who never heard the gospel before, he should not be able to give some account of the way of a sinner's acceptance before God. Let none suppose, that this will produce a tedious sameness. To Christians, a view of the same precious truth, by which they are saved, ought to be at least always acceptable; and with regard to those who know it not, it is the first thing they need to be taught. It is pleasing to see attention excited; and when

is so, it ought to be cherished; but we ought ever to keep in mind, that nothing truly valuable, or on which one can depend, is attained with regard to any man, till he be brought to the foot of the cross.' p. 128—130.

There is so much plainness, precision, and force, in many of the general statements of duty or delinquency, that they operate like direct and particular appeals to the reader's heart. The man who can read through the book with an unwounded conscience, must either be a singular favourite of heaven, cased with the impenetrable armour of perfect holiness,—or the insensible victim of a moral palsy, 'dead' (as St. Paul expresses it) 'in trespasses and sins.' We can only afford room for one more quotation.

'The powerful tendency that is in the human mind, to feel a jealousy of superior talents, often forms an excellent, though secret test, by which preachers may try the purity of the motives, by which they are influenced. There is no poison more subtile than this. Its operation must have proceeded a great length indeed, before it becomes apparent to others; but every man who is acquainted with his own heart, must know that it may insinuate itself into the mind, and in a certain degree exist and work much disturbance there, though the person who feels it, has sense enough to conceal it. But can you cordially rejoice, though you see others not only excelling you in gifts, but getting faster forward in the improvement of their gifts than you are doing? If not, there is evidently something wrong. There is deep cause of humiliation, and much to be corrected. In other cases, where men are interested in the success of a particular cause, instead of being influenced by jealousy, they rejoice in all the ability that is brought forward in support of it. They exult in every fresh accession of strength it thus receives, and in every new display of talents, those who step forward to plead it. If you then are at all influenced by zeal, for the prosperity of the kingdom of the Lord Jesus, there is mainly along with that zeal, a great mixture of selfishness, from which it needs to be purified.' p. 102.

We should observe that the form of composition adopted, is that of distinct but arranged essays; they are of very narrow extent, being upwards of fifty in number. They are disfigured by several grammatical errors and other literary blemishes, some of which are probably owing to the evident negligence of the printer.

Art. X. *Travels through Denmark, and Part of Sweden, during the Winter and Spring of the present Year*, 1809. Containing authentic Particulars of the Domestic Condition of those Countries, the Opinions of the Inhabitants, and the State of Agriculture. By James Macdonald. 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 410. Price 7s. 6d. Phillips. 1809.

MR. James Macdonald appears to have been, during much the greater part of his 'tour,' at least, one of 'the travellers on compulsion.' Shipwrecked entirely against his ad-

vice, on the extreme point of Jutland, he is taken into durance by the Danes, and, with a considerable number of fellow sufferers, is attended with an escort through Aalborg, Odensee, Roskilde, and Copenhagen, to Elsinore. He contrives, however, notwithstanding this piece of ceremony, to cast some keen and extensive glances by the way; to keep his Journal with considerable regularity; and to accumulate a very creditable quantity of observations, on 'the domestic condition of the country, the opinions of the inhabitants, and the state of agriculture.' Perhaps our readers may be inclined to wonder at this stretch of intellection in such critical circumstances; to correct any misgivings of this nature, we therefore take upon ourselves to inform them, that Mr. Macdonald had formerly travelled through this country more at his ease: but that he has prudently taken advantage of his involuntary visit in 1809, to combine past and recent observations, and to confer upon the whole the grace of novelty.

In the arrangement of his materials, he is rather lax and immethodical: his transitions are remarkably abrupt; and the same topics frequently rise and disappear in different parts of the work. The principal objects of his attention are nevertheless sufficiently expressed in the title-page.

To the humanity of the Danes Mr. M. bears an ample and honourable testimony. Exasperated as that people were against the English, for what they conceived to be an unprovoked and perfidious violation of the faith of nations, and still smarting under the pressure of their wrongs, they manifested no disposition to retaliate upon those whom the inclemency of the elements had placed at their mercy, but, on the contrary, treated them with marked attention and kindness. So far, therefore, as our traveller adheres to his professed design of 'softening the spirit of mutual hostility which at present subsists between the two countries, and procuring for the Danish prisoners in Britain as kind a treatment as the circumstances of the times permit', we are disposed to view his attempt with candour and approbation. We fear, however, that some parts of his book will not greatly conduce to the first of these intentions.

As a country, Denmark appears to suffer severely from the war into which she has unhappily been compelled. 'The common necessaries of life are more than double their former price;' the government expenditure greatly exceeds the revenue; public credit is annihilated; and all classes are materially injured by the depreciation in 'the real value of money.' But, in estimating the actual state and the remaining resources of the country, Mr. M. has indulged in such contrarieties of speculation, that it is rather difficult to col-

his real views, or come to any fixed conclusion. His reasoning, in many instances, is neither clear nor convincing; and his opinions are sometimes so paradoxical, that, like opposite and equal quantities, they completely exterminate each other.

An instance of his inconclusive reasoning occurs in his attempt to 'account for the pause, or, more correctly speaking, the retrograde movement in the national prosperity.'

'There must surely,' he sagaciously observes, 'at bottom, be some sore evil connected with her climate, soil, produce, and cultivation, to account for this blighting of Denmark's political tree. May not the cause, perhaps, be traced to the deadly stagnation of the Baltic winter, the disjointed state of the provinces, and the extreme difficulty of intercommunication.' p. 78.

Perhaps not: certainly not, unless Mr. James Macdonald will undertake to evince, how *that* can be assigned as a cause for *retrogression*, which must have equally and invariably operated ever since Denmark was a kingdom.

His opinions are sometimes contradictory. Thus in one part he refers the 'blighting of Denmark's political tree', to the climate and the disjointed situation of the provinces, and in another declares that 'in point of physical *situation*, Denmark is *peculiarly favoured*.' In one paragraph we are told, that the public burdens are 'moderate,' and 'a considerable portion of the trading community' possessed of wealth; and in another, that 'the peasantry are disgusted by the burden of public carriages on government account;' that 'the mercantile and manufacturing classes are ruined by the billeting of soldiers upon them'; and that the nobility 'are deprived of two thirds of their revenues by the change in the value of money, and by the sacrifices which the war demands!'

But seldom have we met with a more ingenious combination of sophistry and paradox, than in this author's opinions respecting Zealand. What will our readers think of a man, who, writing with the professed design of 'softening the spirit of mutual hostility' between this country and Denmark, returns home to evince his gratitude for the kindness he had there experienced, by exposing the nakedness of the land, and by insisting on the importance and the practicability of our taking possession of the fairest division of the monarchy?—of one who professes to think our 'attack on an unsuspecting and defenceless ally' an outrage on public justice, and our seizure of the fleet an act of public robbery, and yet declares himself "*grieved and astonished*" that our rulers should have harboured in their stern bosoms some meltings of remorse, and left their work of robbery and injustice incomplete:*—

* On this point our logician's argument is perfectly Satanic.

"And should I at your harmless innocence

of one who argues that, because the English name is hated on the continent, we ought therefore freely to obey every impulse of ambition, and not make a single effort to wipe away the stain of national dishonour?—of one who affirms that we ought to have retained Zealand in order to 'prevent the creation of future fleets,'—yet is of opinion that the Danish revenue is totally inadequate to the creation of a formidable fleet at all; and that 'such a measure would be a most ruinous waste of the resources of the country:'—of one who imagines the invasion and possession of Zealand quite practicable, and yet asserts that the Danish 'ruler possesses advantages which, in spite of the difficulties that surround his throne, might save himself and his country?'—or lastly, of one who looks upon the retention of Zealand as a measure of the highest political expediency, and yet sets himself seriously to prove that it is for the general interest to support Denmark 'in her independence and integrity', and concludes his ratiocination with the following elaborate paragraph?

'In the present unhappy condition of the world, when every bond of political decency and expediency is relaxed or broken; when caprice, passion, or revenge, and a blind fury, seem to dictate to the different governments the conduct which they adopt, in direct opposition to the best interests of their constituents, the motives now started for the preservation of Denmark may have no weight; but this delirium of political fever cannot be of long continuance.'

Its duration will not certainly be curtailed, if such writers as Mr. Macdonald continue to assuage its violence with the lenitives of their inflammatory logic. Indeed this gentleman appears himself to have entertained some disagreeable misgivings about the '*extravagance*' of his opinions; we hope, if he should chance to cast his eye over these pages, suspicion will be converted into certainty.

In his occasional remarks on the 'domestic condition of the country and the state of agriculture,' our traveller is much more successful than in his political reasonings. Land, it appears, is of little value, except in a few instances where the Scotch husbandry is partially introduced. The refinements of civilized life are comparatively little known in Denmark. Some of its customs might be changed to advantage, and our author is peculiarly forcible and animated in his attack on 'wooden shoes.' (Vol. I. p. 80.) His peroration is

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Melt as I do, yet public reason just,—
—By conquering this n w world, compels me now
To do what else, though damn'd, I should abhor'.
So spake the fiend; and with necessity,
The tyrant's plea, excus'd his devilish deed.'

PARADISE LOST. B.

indignant; 'Were I king of Denmark, I would lay a
tax upon them, and give a bounty for leather tanned
the bark of the wood which is so abominably wasted in
manufacture of them.' We know not whether all this
rity be deserved. In some circumstances they must be
ble; and we do not find that they have been hitherto ad-
ed to adorn the drawing room.

r. M. has given a concise and not uninteresting account
openhagen, whither the resentment of a Danish officer
unjustly sent him apart from his fellow prisoners. His
r on this occasion is very fierce; and yet, in the event
thorship, we think, it may be considered on the whole
ps, as rather a desirable piece of 'compulsion.' We
d therefore intercede for poor 'Kammesherr v. Göde;'
arnestly exhort Mr. Macdonald to relinquish his sangui-
purpose of calling him to account 'at the return of peace.'
Macdonald appears to have been singularly unfortunate
s efforts to obtain satisfaction. Thus, having squabbled
a considerable time with 'the man who had charge
packet boat'—he says, 'I called after him to give me his
, but he flew off without returning any answer.' Vol. I.
0.

out 130 pages of the second volume are devoted to Swe-
Mr. M.'s range in this country, however, is by no means
tensive as the introductory map would seem to indicate.
avels comprehend only that portion of the coast which
etween Helsinburg and Gothenburgh; while his map
up to the extremity of Finmark. The greater part of
bservations on Sweden are condensed at Gothenburgh.
g his stay at this place, the murmurings of discontent
out into open rebellion. The partiality of the people
nch politics was every where visible; and their disaf-
n to the existing government formed a striking contrast
loyalty of their neighbours. Mr. M. is a great admirer
stavus Adolphus: he defends him with considerable
and supposes that in the solitude of his confinement
y exclaim with the hero of Utica,

> 'Tis not in Mortals to command success;
> But we'll do more, Sempronius, we'll deserve it.'

den,' we are told, 'has lost during this war one third of
erficial extent, one fourth of its population, and almost
venth of its resources.' The present population Mr. M.
tes at 2,344,000. The condition of the country is al-
er miserable. The calamities of war have been em-
d by the severity of the season and the prevalence of
ntial diseases. Agriculture is yet more rude than in
rk. The necessaries of life are equally exorbitant in

price; the smaller coins are equally scarce; and the valu the paper money is as much depreciated. 'Among the jority of the people, there is a general deficiency of ed tion.' The higher classes are neither remarkable for liber of sentiment nor purity of manners; but the peasantry, we told, 'are the most innocent and harmless in Europe,' (Vo p. 101 :) and a few pages farther we find that they particu abound in the virtues of 'drunkenness and indolence.' p.

The whole period of Mr. M.'s continuance in the cou of Denmark and Sweden, was from the latter end of Nove 1808, to the middle of March, 1809. Of course he saw countries under great disadvantages; and at a season whe he beautifully expresses it, 'every place appears in d bille.' We cannot, however, dismiss his volumes wi observing, that, although in many places open to ridicul reproof, they are, upon the whole, by no means devoid e of interest or information. He has dedicated them to publisher; probably agreeing with Dr. Johnson, that the if not the only Mæcenas of modern literature, is a L bookseller. We are apt to think, however, that this m Sir Richard's first *public* exhibition in the character of pa and accordingly beg leave to offer him our best congra tions on the event.

Art. XI. *The Mountain Bard;* consisting of Ballads and founded on Facts and Legendary Tales. By James Hogg, t trick Shepherd. 8vo. pp. 230. price 7s. Constable and Co. Murr

ADMIRERS of the Border Minstrelsy will find the principal this volume much to their taste. It contains ten Ballads, 'in tion of the Ancients', founded on traditionary tales, and illustrate notes; resembling, in every thing but antiquarian lore, thou equalling, many of the pieces in the 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish B The other poems are original, composed on different occasions, various kinds of measure and shades of dialect. They are not al pulously moral or delicate; nor marked with extraordinary indica poetic talent. The ballads, however, are far more interesting than the nal poems. A Memoir of the Author is prefixed; from which it that his education was of the most contracted kind, that he discov remarkable powers in early life, that he has been employed from hood in the occupation of a shepherd, that at the age of eighteen read 'William Wallace,' and 'the Gentle Shepherd,' which he had been in prose, or in the metre of the Psalms; that in th 1793, when he was about twenty-two, he began to write vers tempted something in the dramatic style, and at length, on seei Minstrelsy of the Border, 'chose a number of traditional fact set about imitating the different manners of the ancients.' T original piece, perhaps, the tale of Sandy Tod, describing the a peasant, on finding his intended bride had become a moth suggested by seeing a young man in a state of derangement. W quote the last verses of this poem.

'Petrified, and dumb wi' horror,
Sandy fled, he kendna where;
Never heart than his was sorer,
It was mair than he cou'd bear!

'Seven days on yonder mountain
Lay he sobbin', late an' soon,
Till discovered by a fountain.
Railin' at the dowy moon.

'Weepin' a' the day he'd wander
Through yon dismal glen alane;
By the stream at night wad dander,
Ravin' owr his Sally's name.

'Shun'd an' pitied by the world,
Long a humblin' sight was he,
Till that fatal moment hurled
Him to lang eternity.

'Sittin' on yon cliff sae rocky,
Fearless as the boding crow,—
No, my dear, I winna shock ye
Wi' the bloody scene below.

'By yon aek, decayed an' rottin,
Where the hardy woodbin twines,
Now, in peace, he sleeps forgotten;
Owr his head these simple lines:—

"Lovers, pause, while I implore ye
Still to walk in virtue's road;
An' to say, when ye gang o'er me,
Lack a-day, for Sandy Tod!" pp. 161—163.

XII. *A Letter to the Livery of London*, relative to the Views the Writer in executing the Office of Sheriff. By Sir Richard illips, Knt. One of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. cr. . pp. 300. Price 5s. Phillips, 1808.

HATEVER may have been the *motives* of Sir Richard Phillips,— a subject with which we are not anxious to meddle,—and whatever irregularities or misrepresentations he may in the warmth and for- ess of his zeal have committed, we deem it only strict justice to hat his unexampled diligence in the discharge of his duties, and tection and (as far as possible) reformation of abuses within his ction, deserves the imitation of all his successors, and the gratitude constituents and his country. Every person who is desirous to in what way the office should be executed, with what benefit to blic an intelligent active man may occupy important stations, what room there is for *reform* in most parts of the administration of , even in a country where it certainly is less corrupt and oppres- an any where else in Europe,—should by all means read this pub- n. It is not surprising that Sir R. P. should have met with y and opposition; a considerable portion would unquestionably allen to the lot of any other man of similar diligence, in spite

of the best established reputation for discretion, integrity, and interestedness. We sincerely hope Sir George Onesiphorus Paul, whose merit appears very conspicuous in these pages, will not suffer disappointment or clamour to abate his ardour, or suspend his activity, in the cause he has undertaken. It is not for the follower of HOWARD to despair. Assistance may arise to him from some able and independent Representative of the Commons in Parliament; and the press is free. Beside the Letters of this gentleman, the Appendix to the present volume contains some valuable documents which it is needless to enumerate. The following extract is a sort of recapitulation of the topics illustrated in the Sheriff's 'Letter.'

'*It cannot be denied*, That the freeholders' book, whence all juries are struck, should be made as perfect as possible': 'That no person should be detained in any prison, not under the controul of the Sheriff, except those under temporary examination, and those suffering under sentence of the law': 'That *any* [no] man should be subject to restraint or punishment, after a grand jury of his country have declared that there exists no ground of accusation against him': 'That it is the duty of every Sheriff to visit the prisons within his jurisdiction, and to protect his prisoners from undue severities, and from the impositions of subordinate agents': 'That no suffering should be inflicted in prison beyond what is necessary for purposes of safe custody': 'That Newgate is much too small for the various purposes to which it is appropriated': 'That twice as many debtors have been detained for several years in Giltspur-street compter, as the place was built to accommodate': 'That Ludgate is far too small to be a place of imprisonment for unfortunate citizens of London': 'That the present gaol fees, in London, are exorbitant and oppressive, and that gaolers ought to be paid by the public rather than by the victims of misery and want': 'That no man is responsible to laws of which he is ignorant, and consequently that the penal laws of England should be reduced to an intelligible system, and circulated through society by every possible means': 'That punishments should be apportioned to crimes, and that young offenders should not be confounded with old and hardened criminals': 'That no greater punishment ought to be inflicted on offenders, than has been adjudged by the law, and consequently that those ought not to be virtually sentenced for life,' [no means of return being provided for convicts] 'but sentence extended only to a limited term': 'That the law ought, in all penal cases, to set bounds to the discretion of judges': 'That juries ought to be taken from persons of various occupations and various local interests': 'That grand juries should consist of persons of the highest respectability; brought together from various districts, and independent of every kind of influence': 'That those special juries who try causes between the crown and the subject, in the Exchequer or Crown office, should be exempt from the suspicion of influence, and should be chosen strictly according to the letter of the statutes made for their regulation': 'That *any* [no] person under arrest on mesne process should be detained owing to any pretence of risk to the Sheriff, which risk may be removed by a simple arrangement': 'That those who are arrested on mesne process, should be protected from the impositions of the officers immediately concerned in the arrest and detention.

'*And such alone are the objects insisted on in this discussion!*'

Art. XIII. *Scriptural Illustrations of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, with a Practical Comment upon each Article;* affectionately intended to promote religious Peace and Unity. By Samuel Wix, A. M. Rector of Inworth, in the county of Essex; and Vicar of St. Bartholomew the Less, London. 8vo. pp. xiv. 363. Price 8s. bds. Rivingtons, London. 1808.

THE modesty of this writer is only surpassed by his obstinacy. Though many of the most celebrated divines, of the last century, foreign and domestic, amongst dissenters and in the Church, earnestly recommended a simplification of Christianity, an improvement of it suited to the advanced state of science and philosophy, and vehemently urged the utter abandonment of all creeds, and confessions, and articles of faith—he persists in thinking, that, as the Reformers paid as much attention to the study and as much deference to the authority of Scripture, as modern theologians, it is probable they possessed as accurate a notion of its doctrines; and that, as they were not solicitous to accommodate themselves to a proud philosophy or a worldly policy, few errors could have crept into those summaries of their faith, which they published at different times and on various occasions. In fact, he is simple enough to suppose that the thirty-nine articles, on the whole, express the sense of the oracles of truth.

He has divided the longer articles into paragraphs, and subjoined to each paragraph the passages of scripture, from which he imagines it was derived. Each article is followed by a comment, designed, from a view of the sentiments comprehended in the article, to excite devotional feelings and recommend virtuous practice. The compilation displays considerable diligence, is consistent with the articles it illustrates, and breathes a spirit of modest piety.

Art. XIV. *The Land Valuer's Assistant:* being Tables on an improved Plan, for calculating the Value of Estates. By R. Hudson. pp. 100. Price 3s. 6d. Cradock and Joy. 1809.

THIS little book contains tables that give, by inspection, the value of land from one acre to an hundred, through all the subdivisions of roods and perches, and at every rate, increasing by sixpences, from 1 shilling to 5 pounds per acre. The arrangement is such, that the value of the given quantity of acres, roods, and perches, may always be found by the addition of three, or at most of four lines; while, in using other tables, it is necessary to add together five or six. These tables will be useful, not only to valuers of the rent of land, but in estimating the money to be paid for work done at any rate per acre. The book is neatly and correctly printed; and we wish it may meet with encouragement.

Art. XV. *The Manners of the Ancient Israelites;* containing an Account of the Peculiar Customs, Ceremonies, Laws, Polity, Religion, Sects, Arts, and Trades, Division of Time, Wars, Captivities, Dispersion, and present State. Written originally in French, by Claude Fleury, &c. &c. With a short Account of the Ancient and Modern Samaritans. The whole much enlarged from the principal Writers on Jewish Antiquities, by Adam Clarke, L. L. D. The Third Edition, with many Additions and Improvements. 8vo. pp. 400. price 8s. Baynes, 1809.

A NEW and improved edition of this valuable work affords an opportunity of recommending it to our readers, which we are unwilling to neglect, though a former impression of it was noticed in our first volume.

The original work of Fleury is a very excellent compendium of information concerning the manners and customs of the ancient Israelites. But the copious insertions and supplements furnished by Dr. Clarke on almost all the topics illustrated by Fleury, and more particularly his chapters on the Hebrew poetry, the Hebrew music, the Hindoo and Mohammedan fasts and purifications as illustrative of the Jewish, the present state of the Jews, their ancient liturgy, and his interesting account of the ancient and modern state of the Samaritans, render the English edition almost a new work; and induce us cordially to recommend it in the words of the late Bishop Horne, as 'an excellent introduction to the reading of the Old Testament, which should be put into the hands of every young person.' There is no publication, we think, so well suited to the convenience of those, who are desirous of correctly understanding the Jewish Scriptures, but cannot appropriate much money to the purchase, or much time to the perusal, of books. The present edition is improved by the insertion of many notes on different subjects; a better arrangement of the appendixes; an enlargement of the index; and the adoption of the octavo size, and a larger letter.

Art. XVI. *Variety;* or, Selections and Essays, consisting of Anecdotes, Curious Facts, Interesting Narratives, with occasional Reflections. By Priscilla Wakefield. 12mo. pp. 250. Price 4s. bds. Darton and Co. 1809.

IF 'variety' of subject could compensate for the absence of almost every other merit in a book, Mrs. Wakefield's compilation would deserve a higher character than we can honestly give it. It contains, no doubt, curious, though well-known or uninstructive anecdotes, and some salutary though obvious truths; but the want of plan, connection, and apparent purpose, is very detrimental to its attractiveness and utility.

Art. XVII. *On the Religious Improvement of Prisons:* a Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of Durham, at the Assizes holden there August 10, 1808. To which is added an Appendix, on Subjects connected with the Sermon. By John Brewster, M. A. Rector of Remarshall, Vicar of Greatham, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Durham. 8vo. pp. 40. Price 1s. Rivingtons, 1808.

ERE long, we hope, the public attention will be very generally directed to the state of our prisons, and eventually to the penal system itself, as well as to all departments of its administration. It is a matter of notoriety, and has even been confessed from the bench, that imprisonment, as it is now managed, instead of producing any thing like reformation in those who are confined either on suspicion or conviction, almost invariably aggravates their depravity and ensures their ruin. The most important branch of the system of reform which we hope to see at least taken into consideration before the expiration of the 'Jubilee year', is undoubtedly the provision of *adequate and appropriate religious instruction* for every jail in the empire. In this particular branch, every thing is yet to be devised and effected. 'Notwithstanding all that has been hitherto done for the temporal comfort of the prisoner, notwithstanding visiting magistrates and humane keepers, nothing,' (says our worthy preacher) 'I believe I may repeat the word in general terms, *nothing* effectual has been done, for one large evangelical principle, towards his conversion and subsequent

reformation.' It seems to have been Mr. Brewster's design, to point out the necessity of adopting *some* measures to promote the religious improvement of prisoners, and the specific objects they should have in view, rather than to suggest any measures in particular. The acts of the thirteenth and twenty second of his present Majesty leave the appointment of chaplains and the regulation of their duty to the discretion of the magistrates, and specify the salary at much too low a sum to be generally applicable. 'A prison,' says Mr. B. 'is a parish;' and some of them, not to mention that they are very disagreeable, are very populous parishes. The appointment of chaplains, however, will have no other effect than that of burdening the country, multiplying jobs, and augmenting patronage, unless *proper persons* are discovered and appointed. If mere reading of the liturgy, or of an appropriate service as suggested by Mr. Brewster, be *all* that is expected, it may be procured with little trouble and at a trivial expence; but if real amendment is desired the minister must be of the same stamp as the excellent preacher of this discourse. He must not be of opinion, that prisoners or even convicts are depraved beyond recovery, that reformation is improbable in proportion to the magnitude of the offence committed, that instruction in moral duties is sufficient to mend the heart, that justification by faith is a methodistical absurdity, that the influence of the Spirit is a dream of enthusiasm, or (as we know *has* been thought and said by an ordinary,) that 'too much prayer would only make the prisoner melancholy, and do him no good, it being only necessary for him to say with sincerity, 'Lord, have mercy upon me!"—nor must he be willing to encourage the dreadful delusion of trusting to the form of absolution, in the established service. On this and several other topics, Mr Brewster has some very judicious remarks, both in the Sermon and the Appendix. We are happy to find the estimable Lecturer on the Acts of the Apostles * rendering this service to his country and his kind.

Art. XVIII. *Rudigar the Dane, a Legendary Tale.* By Eaglesfield Smith, Esq. 12mo. pp. 48. price 2s. Johnson, 1809.

IF Mr. Eaglesfield Smith will be satisfied with the faint praise of having imitated the ancient ballads with tolerable success, we must own *that* praise is his due.

Art. XIX. *An Essay on Government.* By Philopatria, (Mrs. R. F. A. Lee.) 8vo. pp. 350. price 7s. 6d. bds. J. J. Stockdale. 1809.

SOME of our fair readers will perhaps be alarmed at the title of this work. But we can assure them Mrs. Lee is no traitor to her sex; she discloses none of the secrets of an art, in which among all civilized people they have ever been reputed to excel. The kind of 'government' which *she* professes to illustrate, is not that of an individual, or a family, but of a nation.—It was not to be expected that she should afford many original views of a subject, which is in some respects so familiar as to admit little novelty of remark, in others so recondite and abstruse as to require the most diligent investigation of the most philosophical mind. In writing and publishing this work, she has been actuated, it seems, by a spirit of patriotism, and, if we rightly understand her, by the *res angusta domi*; we are therefore the more unwilling to sacrifice gallantry to truth, by intimating our apprehensions, that her subject will not excite such attention from her own sex, nor her manner of discussing it from ours.

* See Ecl. Rev. Vol. iii. p. 406.

Art. XX. *A New Picture of the Isle of Wight*, illustrated with Thirty-Six Plates, of the most beautiful and interesting Views throughout the Island, in imitation of the Original Sketches, drawn and engraved by William Cooke. To which is prefixed an Introductory Account of the Island, and a Voyage round its Coast. 8vo. pp. 170 price 1*l.* 1*s.* boards. Vernor and Co. 1808.

WE supposed there had been Pictures enough of the Isle of Wight; but not so the booksellers. In the present publication, great use has evidently been made of the more considerable works; but the compiler has favoured us with a few blunders of his own. His attic taste and grammatical accuracy may be estimated by the following two sentences. His *taste*; in a cursory 'Account of the Island', he comes to the subject of '*Fertility*: this', he says, '(without meaning any pun) is a *fertile* topic'. His *accuracy*: in the first sentence of his Description of the Plates, referring to Carisbrook Castle, he gives us a nominative without a verb; 'Independent of its claims as a monument of remote antiquity, *the strong fortress*, whose history is of high renown in the island annals, and within whose walls have occurred scenes of great importance to the general history of our country, this castle highly merits observation from its picturesque situation, and the beauties of its venerable remains.' The commodious size, neatness of the typography, and number of the plates, will probably recommend the book to some share of the public notice. The plates are *very slightly*, though spiritedly, executed: they are in fact mere *sketches*, often conveying no just idea of the scenery, except to a person who has visited it. The proportion of gentlemen's houses, and merely domestic every-day views is by far too large.

Art. XXI. *The New Whole Duty of Prayer;* containing Fifty-Six Family Prayers, suitable for Morning and Evening for every Day in the Week: and a Variety of other Devotions and Thanksgivings for particular Persons, Circumstances, and Occasions. 12mo. pp. 400. Price 4s. 6d. Scatchard and Co. 1809.

THE sentiments expressed in these forms appear to us, on the whole, consistent with the doctrine of the English church; and the language, with some exceptions, correct and appropriate.

Art. XXII *Memoirs of Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth, written by Himself.* And *Fragmenta Regalia:* being a History of Queen Elizabeth's Favourites. By Sir Robert Naunton. 8vo. pp. 300. price 10s. 6d. Constable and Co. 1809.

THESE curious documents well deserved republication, and may be recommended as worth reading to those who are not already acquainted with them. The former, as the editor observes, contains 'an interesting account of some important passages in Elizabeth's reign, and throws peculiar light upon the personal character of the queen.' The Fragmenta Regalia comprises very spirited characters of the queen, and the eminent statesmen and warriors of her court, drawn up by Sir Robert Naunton, himself a courtier. Several useful notes are added by the editor.

ART. XXIII. SELECT LITERARY INFORMATION.

Gentlemen and Publishers who have works in the press, will oblige the Conductors of the ECLECTIC REVIEW, *by sending information (post paid,) of the subject, extent, and probable price of such works; which they may depend upon being communicated to the public, if consistent with its plan.*

The Rev. Mr. Dibdin has just completed the first volume of his long promised edition of Ames's and Herbert's Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain. It is expected to make its appearance in the course of the ensuing month, (December). The first volume will contain: 1. Ames's Preface, with copious notes. 2. Memoirs of Ames, by the late Richard Gough, Esq. with additional notes; and a plate of Ames's arms, and another of his portrait in miniature. 3. Herbert's Preface with notes. 4. Some account of William Herbert; with a plate of his arms, and another of his portrait in oriental dress. 5. Preliminary Dissertation concerning the rise and early progress of engraving, and ornamental printing, containing a great number of curious and splendid wood-cuts, being fac-similes of ancient prints and ornamental capital letters. 6. The Life of Caxton, with copious notes, and three portraits of him, with a finishing of his biographer, Mr. Lewis. 7. An account of books printed by William Caxton; this latter division forms the principal part of the volume; making, with the supplements, upwards of 400 pages; and will be adorned with a number of wood-cuts, and a fac-simile of those to be found in Caxton's books. The entire volume will contain about 600 pages; and, exclusively of the cuts incorporated in the text, there will be four copper plates of the different types used by Caxton, and five mezzotinto portraits; namely, of Ames, Herbert, Maittaire, the Earl of Oxford, and Caxton's head, as well as a copper-plate fac-simile of an unique print, singularly illustrative of the early history of engraving. The first volume will include the whole of Mr. Lewis's Life of Caxton, with corrections and additions; and is intended to form a solid basis of the history of printing, literature, and bibliography, in the fifteenth century; as far as these subjects are connected with an account of the books printed in the same period.

Mr. Cromek (the proprietor of the cabinet picture representing *The Canterbury Pilgrims*) will shortly publish an historical engraving, length portrait of *Mr. Walter Scott*, from the admired picture painted by Raeburn for Mr. Constable of Edinburgh, which appeared at the last exhibition of Scottish paintings. The Print will be 29 inches by 14.

In the press, and about Christmas will be published, a new School Book by Mr. Greig, (author of several works on education,) intitled the World displayed, or the Characteristic Features of Nature and Art Exhibited, being a concise View of Geography, particularly the British Isles, of Maps, their varieties, principles, lines of them, their use by problems, curious animals, &c. extraordinary efforts of human Art and Industry, Mechanical Powers, Biography, &c. intended for youth in general, exhibiting to them an outline of the most striking parts of the animate and inanimate world; comprehending a fund of useful information; interspersed with appropriate reflections.

Shortly will be published by the same author, a New Spelling Book, called the New British Spelling Book.

Also, in a few weeks will be published by Mr. Greig, School Geography, on a new and easy plan; comprising not only a complete general description, but much topographical information in order, exhibiting three distinct parts, yet forming one connected whole; adapted to every class of learners, with many useful Maps.

Mr. Semple, author of a Journey in Spain, &c. has recently performed a second tour through the Southern part of the Peninsula: during which he visited several important places not noticed in his former work. The observations made during this Journey will be shortly published in one volume small octavo, and the work will be embellished by a variety of plates, illustrative of the customs and manners of the inhabitants of several of the provinces.

Captain Henderson has in the press an Account of the British Settlement of Honduras; to which are added, sketches of the manners and customs of the Mosquito Indians. It will be speedily published in one small octavo volume.

The publication is commenced of Historic Anecdotes and Secret Memoirs of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland. By Sir Jonah Barrington, one of his Majesty's Counsel at Law, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of Ireland, and Member of the late Irish Parliament, for

the Cities of Tuam and Clogher. This work will comprise a Memoir of Irish Affairs principally for the last twenty years (from 1780 to 1800), and particularly of the Union, traced from its most remote causes, to those of its final completion.—It will also comprise the interesting era of the Irish Volunteers, the Regency, and the Rebellion; interspersed with Anecdotes and Characters heretofore unpublished. As this is intended to be a curious Record of the Causes and Effects of two repugnant Revolutions, in one Country, within a period of eighteen years, it will necessarily embrace many Subjects, and distinguish many leading Characters; the Author, therefore, will endeavour to authenticate this Memoir by actual proofs, when within his reach, and (when such are out of his power) to direct the Reader to proper sources whence information may be derived, so far as the nature of such a History, or the course of such an undertaking, will admit. In the course of the publication will be given a great number of Portraits of the remarkable Characters both of England and Ireland, all engraved by Mr. Heath, from original paintings or drawings by Hamilton, Shee, Commerford, &c. with many fac-similes of Letters and other curious Documents, and Vignettes of remarkable Events. The whole will form an interesting collection of Political Transactions, in many of which the Author bore a considerable part, and will make known to posterity the Characters and the Persons of the most remarkable Political Actors during these eventful periods. This work, printed (in parts) in imperial quarto, on the finest vellum paper, hot-pressed, and executed in the very best style, is intended to be published every two months till the whole is completed. The first Part is embellished with an elegantly engraved title page and vignette, also with portraits of Marquis Cornwallis, Earl of Clare, Earl of Moira, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, J. P. Curran, Esq. and E. K. Bush, Esq. Each Part will contain six or eight engravings, and a proportionable quantity of letter-press. The exact number of parts cannot as yet be determined; but will be continued so as to make two complete imperial quarto volumes. With the last part the Appendix and Index will be given gratis. The price of each Part (on being delivered) will be one guinea; and for proof impressions (the first hundred) the letter press printed on the finest elephant drawing paper, two guineas each. The first part has just appeared.

Jonathan Stokes, M. D. has in considerable forwardness at the press, a Botanical Materia Medica; consisting of the general and specific characters of the plants used in medicine and diet, with synonyms and references to medical Authors.

Professor White will shortly p under the title of Synopsis Criseo bachianæ, an explanation, in wo length, of the marks and abbreviation hy Griesbach in his edition of th Testament.

An authentic Narrative of four ye sidence at Tongataboo, one of the F Islands, by a Gentleman, who went in the Duff, under Capt. Wilson, in faithfully composed from his own re by a Clergyman of the Church of En with an Appendix by an eminent writ speedily be published.

George Ensor, Esq. author of the P ples of Morality, has nearly ready fo lication the first part of a Treatise tional Government.

Mr. Charles Bell will shortly p Letters concerning diseases of the U in an octavo volume with plates.

A translation of M. de Guignes's Vo and Travels to Pekin, Manilla, a Isle of France, between 1784 and 180 shortly be published in a quarto v similar to Mr. Barrow's Account of C

Major Moor's India Pantheon in quarto, with a great number of pla nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Robert Huish has in forwa at the press, a Poem called the Per in ten cantos.

A new edition, in octavo, of Mr. M Narrative of his brother General Sir Moore's Campaign in Spain, will app a few days.

Mr. Hare's Treatise on the cond God toward the human species, and t Divine Mission of Jesus Christ, late lished for subscribers only, is now re ing, and will appear in the course month.

A new edition of James's Militar tionary, with the addition of upwa three thousand French and English will shortly be published.

An octavo edition, in four volumes Series of Letters between Mrs. Carte Miss Talbot, will appear in the co next month.

A new and enlarged edition of Mo wen's Hints on Agriculture, feeding &c. will be published in the co the month, with additional plates.

Messrs. Leigh and S. Sotheby w the following Libraries in the co the present season.

1. The very extensive and v Medical Library of Thomas Beddoes, of Clifton, near Bristol, lately de

2. The entire valuable Library of t Frederick Nicolay, Esq. of St. Place; containing a very choice co of Italian, French, and Spanish Lit

3. A very large and rare Collection

Books and Manuscripts; containing naries, Books on Mythology, History, Travels of Missionaries, and Miscel-; to which is added, a very choice ion in Persian and Arabic. 4. The reserved Part of Vocal and Instru- Music in score, of Edmund Thomas Esq. deceased. 5. The Manuscripts inted Collections for the History of dshire. By the Rev. Stebbing Shaw, ed; and all the copies remaining together with copper-plates, and ights in the work. The Collections uscripts are very numerous, as like- e unpublished copper-plates. 6. The and valuable Library of that eminent ary and skilful Collector, Richard Esq. consisting of the best editions Greek and Latin Classics; Foreign aphy and Antiquities; Numismatic s; the best English Historians and ; Tracts regularly selected and together, on almost every interesting of discussion for the last forty Books of Prints and Portraits, with MSS. on interesting subjects. The collection does not include the de- nt of British Topography, which queathed to the Bodleian Library.

Ruther of Reading is bringing out a new Catalogue, which will include the entire Libraries of two Clergymen of note, lately deceased, the Rev. Thomas Pentycross A. M. of Wallingford, Berks; and the Rev. John Caswall, A. M. of Smalcliffe, Oxon; and other recent Collections. It will appear about the beginning of December.

In the course of this month will be published, a Catalogue Raisonnée of the City Circulating Library, King Street, Cheapside, with an Index upon a plan entirely new.

In November will be published, price 2s. stitched, No. 13 of the Gentleman's Mathematical Companion for 1810, continued annually. Also a Second Edition of the First Number of the above work, price 2s.

At the same time will appear, price 1s. A Chinese Prayer, translated for the Mental Improvement of Fanatics of every denomination. By Homo Medicinæ.

Ready for publication, Tales for Youth being a Series of original Prose and Poetical Pieces. 1s. 6d. extra bds.

Mr. Pybus of Hull, has issued proposals for publishing by Subscription, in one volume, a Collection of valuable Miscellaneous Receipts and Philosophical Experiments selected from various Authors. The work will be sent to press as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers is obtained.

XXIV. LIST OF WORKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Voyage of Nearchus, and the Peri- the Erythrean Sea; translated from eek. By William Vincent, D. D. f Westminster. Vol. 3. 4to. 12s.

DRAMA.

, Dramma Lirico, in tre Atti, sul Toscano, dall' Inglese di Gulielmo Autore dell'Elfrida e del Carattaco. o da F. J. Mathias. The original Drama by Mr. Mason is annexed dition. 8vo.

EDUCATION.

tion Evenings; or, Conversations a Governess and her Pupils: with tion of a Visitor from Eton. Being of Original Poems, Tales, and Es- terspersed with Illustrative Quota- om various Authors, Ancient and tending to invite Emulation, and Moral Truth. By Catharine Bay- ols. 12mo 10s. 6d.

ractical Grammar of the English e, accompanied by numerous Exercises. By the Rev. D. Blair. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Lessons in Geography, with an Introduction to the Use of the Globes, calculated and entirely limited for the Exercise of the Pupil's Memory. By E. Crisp. 3s. 6d.

GEOMETRY.

A Grammar of Geometry: containing an easy Exhibition of the Practice of that Art. By J. Smith, LL. D. 3s. 6d.

HISTORICAL TOPOGRAPHY.

The Description of Britain, translated from Richard of Cirencester, with the original Treatise *De Situ Britanniæ*. 8vo. 18s.

HISTORY.

Letters on Ancient History; exhibiting a Summary View of the History, Geography, Manners and Customs of the Assyrian, Babylonian, Median, Persian, Egyptian, Israelitish, and Greek Nations. By Miss Wilson. 12mo. 5s. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The History of Ireland, from its Invasion by Henry II. to its Union with Great

Britain, preceded by a Dissertation on the Antiquity of Irish History; verifying the Hypotheses of the learned General Vallancy; with a copious Index, Table of Contents, running Chronology, and marginal Notes. By Francis Plowden, Esq. Dedicated, by permission, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s. bds. royal paper, 2l. 2s.

JURISPRUDENCE.

The Opinions of different Authors upon the Punishment of Death; selected at the request of a Society having for its object, the Diffusion of Knowledge respecting the Punishment of Death, and the Improvement of Prison Discipline. By Basil Montague, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn. 8vo. 8s. bds.

Minutes of a Court Martial, holden on board his Majesty's Ship Gladiator, in Portsmouth Harbour, on the Trial of Lord Gambier. Taken in short hand by Mr. W. B. Gurney, with two large Plates. 8vo. 8s. 6d. Another Edition of the same Trial 3s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Solomon, a Sacred Drama, translated from the German of Klopstock, by Robert Huish, Dedicated to Mrs. Hannah More, and printed uniformly with Miss Smith's Life of Klopstock. 8vo. 5s. bds.

Crosby's Farmer, Grazier, Steward, and Cattle-keeper's Daily Journal, or Pocket Memorandum Book, for 1810, price 3s. 6d. or extra tuck, 4s. 6d.

Crosby's Gentleman, Merchant, and Tradesman's Complete Pocket Journal, for 1810. 2s. 6d. or extra bound, 3s. 6d.

Crosby's Complete Housekeeper's Account Book for 1810; consisting of Ruled Pages, various Acts, and many useful and important Articles and Observations on domestic Affairs. Price 2s.

PHILOLOGY.

The Arabick Alphabet; or, an Easy Introduction to the Reading of Arabick. For the Use of Hebrew Students. By the Lord Bishop of St. David's. 1s.

A Hebrew Primer. To which are prefixed, the opinions of Melancthon, Luther, and others, on the utility, necessity, and easiness of the Study of the Hebrew Language. 1s.

Exercises for writing German, according to the Rules of Grammar. By G. H. Nochden. 12mo. 7s.

THEOLOGY.

The Divinity of the Apocalypse demonstrated by its fulfilment; in answer to Professor Michaelis. By the Rev. J. M. A. M. Late Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and Author of a Commentary on the Seventy Weeks, and Last Vision of Daniel. 12mo. 5s.

The Ordination Service of the Rev. Snelgar, of High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire; the Introductory Discourse, by Rev. A. Douglas of Reading, Berks; Charge, by the Rev. J. Banister, of Wareham, Dorset; the Sermon, by the Rev. Clayton, Jun. of London. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Sermons and Extracts, by Ed. Outram, D. D. Public Orator of the University of Cambridge, and Rector of West Rivers, Wilts.—I. Two Sermons; on the Increase of Separatists, &c. preached at the Primary Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, 1808, and published by the desire of his Lordship and the Clergy. 2. On laying the Foundation Stone of Downing College, preached before the University, and published by desire of the Vice-Chancellor, heads of houses, and Members of the Senate.—3. Extracts illustrative of the Opinions, Pretensions, and Designs of those who have of late, wholly or in part, deserted the Established Church; made chiefly from the Works of Arminian and Calvinistic Methodists. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Observations on the insufficiency of Wealth and external Grandeur, either to our Happiness, Dignity, or Respectability; shewing that the true honour and dignity of Man are placed in nobler attainments and more exalted pursuits; and that wealth and the riches and elevation of the world form the true honour and glory of man. By the Rev. Richard Lickorish, A. M. 8vo. 6s.

Parental Duties and Encouragements, a Sermon, preached at St. James's Church, Newport, Isle of Wight, August 6th, 1809. By John Bruce. 8vo. 1s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A View of Spain; comprising a descriptive Itinerary of each Province, and a general Statistical Account of the country, including its Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Finances, Government, Civil and Ecclesiastical Establishments; the State of the Arts, Sciences, and Literature, its Manners, Customs, Natural History, &c. with a Map of Spain, and other Maps of the Country. By Alexander De Laborde, translated from the French. 5 vols. 8vo. 3l. 13s. 6d.